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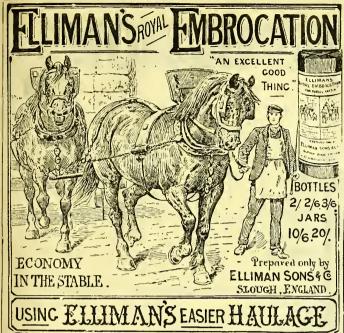
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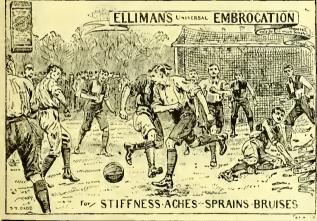
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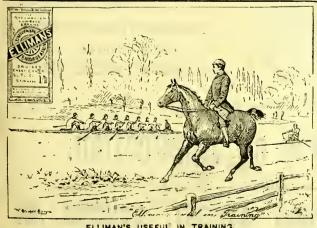


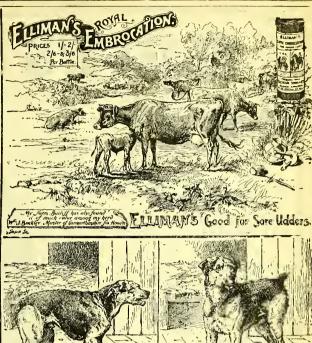
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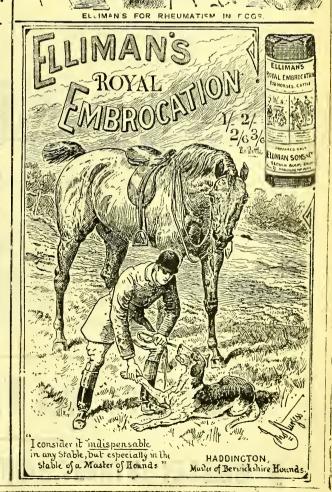
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[From THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Dec. 22, 1894.]

MESSRS, FLETCHER, FLETCHER & Co., of North London Chemical Works, N., have started on their new business career with a novelty for which they deserve the gratitude of medicine and pharmacy. This is ITROSYL, and "Itrosyl" is their registered title for a concentration of spirit of nitrous ether. The most notable point about this new product is that it is put up only in amber-glass tubes or cartridges (hermetically sealed), each containing I fluid oz., which is just sufficient to make, with 19 oz. of S.V.R., a pint of SPT. ÆTHER. NIT. B.P. Our experience with this most variable and changeable of medicinal spirits convinces us that Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. have by this method of making it solved a trade difficulty. We have somewhat critically examined the spirit made from ITROSYL, and find that it conforms to the official factors, its specific gravity at 12.2° C. being 0.841, and the yield of nitric oxide at the same temperature 34.6 c.c. from 5 c.c. of spirit. It is so free from acid that when mixed with potassium iodide solution there is scarcely any coloration produced. We have also compared the spirit with a typical SPT. ÆTHER. NIT. B.P., and find them to be in odour, &c., practically indistinguishable, so that in ITROSYL we are obviously dealing with "the entire constituents of spirit of nitrous ether," and not with ethyl nitrite merely. This is important, for it is notorious that ethyl nitrite is a failure as a therapeutic agent, or rather as a substitute for SPT. ÆTHER. NIT. Obviously the possibility of making SPT. ÆTHER NIT. of standard quality in pint quantities at the dispensing-counter, and in less than a minute, is a distinct advantage. Messis. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. inform us that they will send a sample case of twelve ITROSYL capsules, carriage paid, for 12s., in order that it may get a fair trial.

# ITROSYL.

[From "The British and Colonial Druggist," Jan. 11th, 1895.]

MANY expedients have been suggested to obviate the varying strength of Spirit of Nitre, but so far as we have seen, nothing has hitherto been introduced which so admirably meets the needs of the case as the ITROSYL of Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. ITROSYL is a golden yellow mobile liquid, with the characteristic odour of ethyl nitrite, which substance it contains in such proportions that one volume of ITROSYL, mixed with 19 volumes of rectified spirit, will give 20 volumes of spirit of nitrous ether of the maximum official strength. It is ingeniously supplied in hermetically sealed non-actinic glass "cartridges," each containing I fluid ounce, and therefore sufficient to produce I pint of spirit of nitre. We find that a pint of spirit of nitre so prepared has a specific gravity of 0.8415 at 15.5° C., and that 5 c.c. of it evolve 35.5 c.c. cf nitric oxide gas, being practically the maximum pharmacopeial strength. A noteworthy point in the nitre prepared from ITROSYL is its freedom from undue acidity; so much so, that when the solution of potassic iodide is introduced into the nitrometer only a bare trace of gas is evolved, until the sulphuric acid is added. This freedom from acidity will materially add to the keeping properties of the spirit of nitre.

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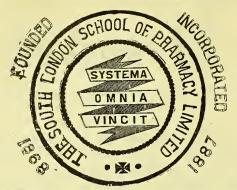
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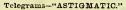
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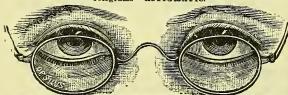
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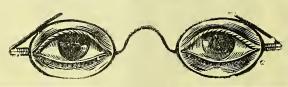
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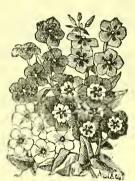
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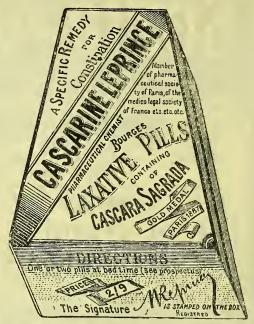
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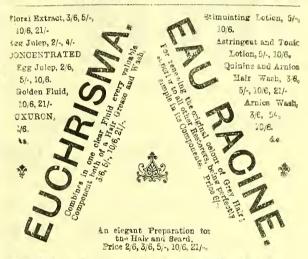
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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN THIS ISSUE,

**MOTE.**—The Folios shown in this Index are those at the FOOT of the Page, and not at the Top. ment is necessary in order to meet the requirements of the Post Office. This arrange-

| Foot of Page                    | Foot of Page                               | Foot of Page                       | Foot of Page                     |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Advertising Balloon Co 14       | Cook, Edward, & Co 54                      | Kirtley, J. C 26                   | Sanger & Sons 4                  |
| Anglo-Americau Drug Co.         | Cooper & Co                                | Landor, Anderson & Co 52           | Sanitas Co., The (Lim.) Text 184 |
| (Lim.)                          | Cosmosine Co                               | Lanoline                           | Saunders Bros 53                 |
| Apollinaris Co. (Lim)Cover      | Crocker & Co Col. Sup.                     | Laughland, Mackay & Baker 49       | Scott & Bowne (Lim.) 4           |
|                                 | Day & Sons 47                              | Leo & Co                           | Sheffield College 7              |
|                                 | Deroy Fils Aine 28                         | Levermore, Aug., & Co 52           | Silverlock, H 8                  |
|                                 | Dodge & Olcott                             | Liverpool School6                  | Sizer Bros 48                    |
|                                 | Elliman, Sons & Co Text 184                | Lloyd, T. Howard & Co 45           | Smith, S., & Co                  |
|                                 | Erhardt, W                                 | Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co, Text 184 | Snowdou, Sons & Co 48            |
|                                 | Exchange Column 10                         | Lofthouse & Saltmer 44             | Solazzi 27                       |
|                                 |  | Lorenz, H 52                       | South London School of Phar-     |
| Pornett & Foster 25             | Feaver, J                                  | Lutheni & Co 53                    | macy (Lim.) 6                    |
| Demott A A 5                    | Fink, F., & Co                             | Macfarlan & Co 44                  | Southwell & Co                   |
| Power Howard & Co 50            | Fletcher, Fletcher & Co5, Text 184         | Martin, W Text 184                 | Sozio & Andrioli                 |
| Dowert A 51                     | Ford, Shapland & Co 7                      | Massey & Co                        | Spurway & Co                     |
| Bottle & Co 45                  | Fraenkel Bros                              | May & Baker! (Lim.) Cover          | Squire, P. W 7                   |
| Panaham T 10                    | French Hygienic Society 21                 | May, Roberts & Co. Cover           | Stevenson, H. E., & Co 52        |
| Ponnott Song & Shears (Lim ) 22 | Gardner, C 52                              | Meister, Lucius & Bruning 43       | Stevens, P. A                    |
| Powden & Co (lot Sun            | Glendenning & Son 53                       | Millar, A., & Co                   | Stokes' Check Till Co 28         |
| Bishop, A., & Sons (Lim.) 35    | Goodali, Backhouse & Co 21                 | Mumford, G. S Text 184             | m                                |
| Doobson E                       | Graf, F                                    |                                    | Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co. 49  |
| Poisson Tout 194                | Grimble & Co                               | Ness & Co                          | Thiellay, E. H                   |
| Boord & Son 50                  | Grossmith, Son & Co                        | Newball & Mason 22                 | Thornton-Piekard Co 52           |
| Botwright & Grey 10             | Guest, T., & Co 20                         | Newbery & Sons                     | Tomlinson, Thos., & Co Col. Sup. |
| Bovril (Lim.)                   | Harrison & Waide 8                         | Newcastle School                   | Towle, A. P., & Son 41           |
| Bowley, S., & Son 50            | Hearon, Squire & Francis 34                | Nortons (Lim.) 40                  | Townsend, J                      |
| Bramwell & Son 53               | Hebden, W. C                               | Odams' Chemical Co. (Lim.) 46      | Treatt, R. C                     |
| Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.) 25   | Hertz & Collingwood 21                     | Oppenheimer, Sons & Co. (Lim.) 30  | Truefitt, H. P. (Lim.) 15        |
| Diebu, F. G                     | Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Lim.) 26<br>Homocea | Orridge & Co                       | Tyrer, P 21                      |
| Brunner, Mond & Co 36           | Homocea                                    | Palmer & Co                        | Vaccine Association 14           |
| Durrough, J                     | Howard & Co                                | Pasteur Filter 20                  |                                  |
| Bulloughs, Wellcome & Co.       | Howards & Sous                             | Pegg, J. A 26                      | Walker, D. D 40                  |
| 01, 02, 00, 04, 18,00 104       | Idris & Co                                 | Peterson, M., & Co 48              | Walker, Troke & Co 40            |
| Bush, W. J., & Co 23            | IncandescentGas-lightCo.(Lim.) 20          | Potter & Clarke 11                 | Watson & Wates 53                |
|                                 | Isaacs, I, & Co                            | Powell & Barstow 52                | Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla 52      |
| Cadbury Bros                    | Izal                                       | Raphael, J., & Co 10               | Wills & Wootton 6                |
|                                 |  | Richardson, J., & Co., Leicester   | Woods, W. M., & Son 51           |
|                                 | Jacks, T 40                                | (Lim.)                             | Woolley, Sons & CoCover          |
| Waters Association (Lim.) . 16  | Jewsbury & Brown 15                        | Robinson & Sons 28                 | Wright, Layman & Umney Cover     |
|                                 | Johnsen & Jörgensen 51                     | Robinson, B                        | Wyeth, J., & Brother 38          |
|                                 | Jones & Co                                 | Rookledge, F. E                    | Vandley & Co. 15                 |
|                                 | Kemp & Son                                 | Rylands, Dan (Lim.) 24             | Yardley & Co                     |
| Condy & Mitchell (Mill.) 33     | Kinmond & Co 26                            | Rypona 53                          | Youldon, E 51                    |
|                                 |  |                                    |                                  |

### CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL **ADVERTISERS**

Whose Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear in the preceding Index are published in one of the other issues of this month.

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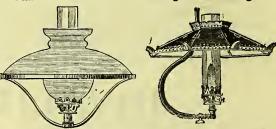
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MANUFACTORY — 30 SOUTHALL PLACE, LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E. CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY - West Nile Street, GLASGOW.

PERRIER ES CIE.

Sugar Free.

Carefully Standardised.

Prepared by Actual Champagne Growers.

Prescribed as the Best Restorative Tonic, and in cases of Insomnia, Neurasthenia, etc.

In Bottles, 2/- and 3/9.

Full Particulars of HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 4 SUSSEX PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

Sold in Bottles at 3s. 6d. each, or 40s. per dozen, Retail. OBITA

# COCA LIQUEUR

The best Restorative is ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

The best Nerve Tonic is

ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

The best Renewer of Health is

ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

Sold in Fancy Wickered Bottles, 7s. 6d. each, Retail.

COCA is prepared in various forms: COCA WINE, COCA LIQUEUR, COCA LOZENGES, COCA TABLETS, COCA ELIXIR, COCA TEA, COCA CHOCOLATE, COCA TOBACCO, &c.

Sole Proprietors of

### THE PARISIAN VAPORISER & EAU DE

Price 15s. each; Eau de Lis 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Usual Trade Discount. Pamphlets for distribution, carriage paid.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

6 CONDUIT STREET, THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY, REGENT STREET,





# TEMPERANCE WINES

CAN BE MADE WITH

# MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

Most Refreshing at Children's Parties and all Social Gatherings. Nonalcoholic, Pure, and very Refreshing.

A Lady writes:—"The 6d. bottle of Ginger Wine Essence made several bottles of most delicious wine, far better than what we have paid 2s. a bottle for. It is most suitable for children's parties."

GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE, RASPBERRY, &c.

Try the Ginger and Raspberry.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS-

NEWBALL & MASON,



# GOGA WARE

3/6 Size - 26/- per Case (1 doz.)

2/0 Size - 30/- per Case (2 doz.)

Can be obtained through the Wholesale Houses, or from the Proprietors,

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON.

OL. SANTALI "BUSH."

TRY IT.

OL. SANTALI BUSH."

BUSE'S
THUMBERS

"Speciality."

TRY IT.

Artillery Lane, LONDON.



# YLANDS,

Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Box and Case Makers, Soda-water Machinery Engineers, and General Providers to the Mineral Water Trade.



### GLASS BOTTLE DEPARTMENT.

We have had over TWENTY YEARS' experience in the making of Globe Stoppered Bottles, and have manufactured more than all other firms in the World put together. RYLANDS' "Valve," "Reliance," "Acme," and "Original No. 4," are the leading Bottles in the Trade. All our Bottles are made with a patent tool of which we are the Sole Owners, and the grooves produced therewith will be found the most reliable in the market. All Buyers should see that the name of "DAN RYLANDS" and a figure 4 are stamped upon each bottle, in order to ensure our special manufacture and extra strength of glass. The names of our various shapes of Globe-stoppered Bottles are also registered, and should be used by buyers when placing their orders.

Our Syphon Bottles are of the very first quality, with pure block-tin Tops and strong brilliant, pressure-resisting glass, elegant in appearance, and of All kinds of screw-mouth and cork bottles for the simple construction. aërated-water trade.

Our patent machine-made "Climax" and other Bottles are accurately made and specially designed for Preserves, Pickles, Confectionery, and for all purposes to which wide-mouth Glass Vessels can be applied.

### ESSENCE DEPARTMENT.

Our Essences, Tinctures, and other ingredients are prepared by the Standard Essence Co., for whom we are sole agents. Their superior preparations are produced by a process which preserves the full natural aroma of the Fruits. These essences are highly concentrated, of exquisite flavour, and absolutely pure

Essential Oil of Lemon, Acids, and Colourings of the finest quality and at moderate prices.

WATER APPARATUS



## SODA-WATER MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

This Machinery possesses exceptional merits. The Aërated Waters it produces may be relied upon for uniformity of quality, and as regards economy our Patent Plants eclipse all others. They save materials, power, space, labour, time, and money.

We are also supplying our Patent Machines adapted for using Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas, to all who prefer this system of Aërated Water making. They are strong, simple, easily managed, and reliable. Pure Com-They are strong, simple, pressed Carbonic Acid Gas supplied.



Our PATENT WIRE-BOUND and "DINO" BOXES are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In our poxes, the wire is well protected from wet and rust, and these boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the trade.



Catalogues and Price Lists free on application.

DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED, BARNSLEY, ENGLAND







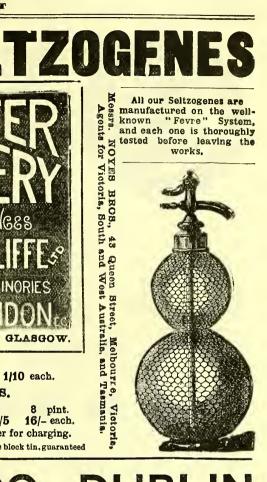
😯 146 MINORI 81 ROBERTSON

STREET, GLASGOW.

PRICES.

SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each. SELTZOGENES.

7/6 8/6 10/5 Including two funnels and stopper for charging. The tops of these Seltzogenes are made of pure block tin, guaranteed



# LLAR & CO., DU

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopæia.



COMPLETE APPARATUS, CAPABLE OF PRODUCING OVER

DOZ. BOTT

of Aerated Water per day,

at a minimum of cost, from

26T

Write for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Post Free upon Application.

EAGLE WHARF ROAD,

LONDON, N.





# Robinson's

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBOBNE, F.C. B., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University),

December 15, 1888.

December 15, 1888.

Introduced 1855.]

### ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.

[Introduced 1855.

One cannoe of these Writer added to Forty Ourses of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering) similar in every respect to those prepared according to the direction of the British Pharmacopoia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Anethi, Corcent, 4/1b, Aqua Foniculi, Concent, 4/1b Wholesale Agents: HEARON & Co., London, and most Provincial Wholesale Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR. B. ROBINSON, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, DISTILLER, AND BREWER OF BRITISH WINES, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturers of

Of Finest Flavour and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quintine Wine.

# Have you tried

# PEGG'S URBOSE?

It is a powdered Extract of Herbs, sold in 1d. and 3d. packets. Each 1d. packet makes 1 gal. Herb Beer, the 3d. 5 gals.

BEARS A GOOD PROFIT. IT SELLS FREELY. CIVES UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

JAS. A. PEGG, Manufacturing MANSFIELD, NOTTS.

## PATENT PARCEL POST BOXES.

A Perfectly Cushioned Box, suitable for any description of

**GLASS BOTTLES OR FANCY COODS.** 

SPECIAL CUSHION, SILK LINED, for HIGH-CLASS GOODS. LOOSE OR HINGED LID BOXES OR TUBES.

Set of 6 Hinged-lid Cushioned Boxes for Bottles 4 oz. to 16 oz., 1s. 3d., post free.

Special set of 6 for Fancy Goods { Plain, 1s. 3d., post free. Fancy, 2s. 6d. ,,

Quotations for quantities, Plain or Printed, per return post. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

G. C. KIRTLEY, Printer and Box Maker. 3 Elswick Court, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Leamington

Were first supplied to H.M. the Queen in 18:8. and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1862.

# KINMOND'S

AND ALL THEIR OTHER WATERS. Are UNRIVALLED for PURITY and QUALITY,

In Ordinary Bottles and Syphons.

MANUFACTORY-

Send for Trade List and Compare Prices.

# FRAENKEL BROTHERS,



TRADE MARK.

MANUFACTURERS,
AND IMPORTERS OF PIPES,
POUCHES, &c.,

81, 82, 83, & 84 HOUNDSDITCH, **LONDON**, **E.C.** 

SHIPPERS SUPPLIED.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.

Manufacturers of the famous "DON JORGE" Cigars and Cigarettes.

## LEMON AND SEVILLE ORANGE PEELS

(FRESH or DRIED).

Seville Oranges and Messina Lemons are now arriving, and we are prepared to supply the specially machine-cut Peels which have given such general satisfaction to the trade since their introduction. The Fresh Peels are cut free from pith in small shreds (about  $1" \times \frac{1}{16}"$ ), a condition acknowledged to be the most favourable for the manufacture of Official Tinctures and Infusions and of Soluble Essences.

The DRIED PEELS are cut as free from pith as possible, and every care is taken in drying to preserve the colour and aroma.

Samples will be sent free on application.

# CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO.

# A SEASONABLE LINE FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

Important to Chemists and the Public.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDIES FOR COUGES, COLDS, &c.

# PURE LIQUORICE JUICE.

### "SOLAZZI"

Is the FINEST BRAND the World produces.
THE CHEMIST'S BRAND.

- "The British Medical Journal" says:-
- "Of all varieties of Stick Liquorice, "SOLAZZI" is the most famous Possesses all the characters attributed to Pure Extract of Liquorice . . . . an entire absence of any matter foreign to the root."
- "The Chemist and Druggist" says:-
- "The most esteemed of all."

Recommended also by "Health," "Food and Sanitation," "Health News," &c., &c.

Ask your Wholesale House for Show Cards, Handbills, &c.

# "YORKSHIRE RELISH."

ANOTHER INJUNCTION CRANTED.

# CAUTION.

IN THE
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,
CHANCERY DIVISION.

MR. JUSTICE STIRLING.

Between

### WILLIAM POWELL

(Trading as Goodall, Backhouse & Co.), Plaintiff,

### ROBERT PIPER

(Trading as THE MELTON SAUCE Co.), Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 26th day of January 1895 the Defendant not appearing in this action his Lordship Mr. Justice Stirling granted a Perpetual Injunction restraining the Defendant his servants and agents from passing off or attempting to pass off or enabling others to pass off Sauce not of the manufacture of the Plaintiff as or for the goods of the Plaintiff by the use of the term "YORKSHIRE RELISH" or in any other way and the Defendant was ordered to pay the Plaintiff's costs of the Action.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1895.

J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN,

65 and 66 Chancery Lane, London.

Plaintiff's Solicitor.

N.B.—All information regarding the use of labels bearing the words "YORKSHIRE RELISH" on Sauce not of their manufacture may be given to Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, or to their above-named Solicitor.

# SURGICAL

ABSORBENT
COTTON LINTS,
FLAX LINTS,
ROLL BANDAGES,
COTTON WOOLS.



RESSINGS.

(Patent Absorbent Gauze and Cotton Wool)

All kinds of ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

MANUFACTURED BY

ROBINSON & SONS, COTTON SPINNERS, WEAVERS. Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD,

And 55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.



## BARCLAY & SONS, LTD., 95 FARRINGDON STREET.



Illustrated CATALOGUE and GUIDE-BOOK for DISTILLERS of Cognac, Rum, Brandies of all kinds, Essential Oils, &a, mailed free.

STOKES'

# CASH TILL.

Reduced Price 55 - Latest Improvements.

(Sent on Trial seven days, on receipt of two references.)

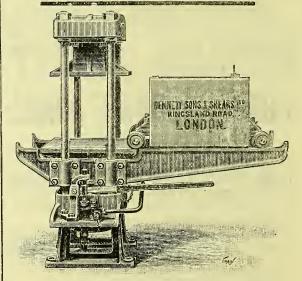
Particulars and Testimonials on application.

G. R. STOKES & CO., LTD., HANLEY, STAFFS.

### BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD.

ENGINEERS AND COPPERSMITHS,
167 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.E.

SPECIALITY-LABORATORY PLANT.



New Pattern
HYDRAULIC TINCTURE PRESS
COMPLETE AND SELF-CONTAINED.

Prices on Application.

3000 Test 5 times B.P.

## ARMOUR'S

STANDARD

## PEPSIN.

ARMOUR & CO. guarantee their Standard Pepsin to answer the new U.S.P. test, and to be 5 times the strength of Pepsin B.P.

CAUTION.—This guarantee of strength only applies to original bottles (1-oz., 4-oz., 8 oz., and 1-lb.), bearing the regular Armour Label—and the Shield Trade mark as here shown.

POWDERED PEPSIN, SCALE PEPSIN,
OR GRANULAR PEPSIN.

TESTING SAMPLES FREE,

# CLINICAL DIETETICS.

### Pre-Digested Foods

are now, more than ever, relied upon by Physicians in the treatment of disease.

### ARMOUR'S PEPTONISING TABLETS.

free from the slightest taint of toxic principles, are put up in tubes containing 15 tablets, accompanied by convenient recipes for pre-digesting milk and other foods.

SAMPLES SENT FREE.

### ARMOUR & CO.,

59 Tooley Street,

London, S E.

& CO.

London Office:

59 Tooley Street,

S.E.

IT IS NEVER CALLED A LIEBIG

# ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

(SOLID.)



Perfectly pure concentrated Beef, retaining all its stimulating and peptogenic properties without burnt taste, added salt or chemical preservatives.

### ARMOUR'S

### VIGORAL

LIQUID EXTRACT.

With added nutritious constituents.

A REAL BEEF FOOD.

# ARMOUR

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PEPSIN PEPSIN

TRADE MARK.

# SPECIAL \ PREPARATIONS.

### CLYCEROLE PEPSIN (CONC.)

For dispensing all mixtures containing Pepsin.

See Armour's Formulary for Recipes, free by post.

### ESSENCE OF PEPSIN.

A delicately flavoured digestive medium for the exhibition of nauseous drugs.

### NUTRIENT WINE OF BEEF PEPTONE.

Absolute nourishment in a peptonised form.

### LACTATED PEPSIN.

A perfect combination of the digestive ferments.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.



# A NEW MODE

OF ADMINISTERING

# OILS AND BALSAMS

Heretofore there have been but two ways of administering Oils and Balsams in anything like a palatable form. The Emulsion, while to a certain extent disguising taste, is not portable. The Capsule is bulky and liable to change with age and climate.

# PALATINOID

Palatinoid



Closed.

Palatinoid



is open to neither of these objections. Its small size renders it convenient for carrying, and it is not in the slightest degree liable to change or deteriorate by reason of climatic influences, if the bottle be kept stoppered.

The following formulæ we are ready to supply:—

| No.  |                           |      | Per | Gross | No.                          |       | Per   | Gross |
|------|---------------------------|------|-----|-------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 207. | Creasote, $\frac{1}{4}$ m | •••  |     | 3/-   | 216. Phosphorated Oil, 2 ng. |       |       | 3/-   |
| 211. | Croton Oil, 1 m           | •••  |     |       | 010 TO: T: '1 01             |       | •••   | 3/-   |
| 195. | Eucalyptol (Faulding's),  | 1 m. |     |       | 014 11 1                     |       |       | 3/6   |
| 209. | Oil Male Fern, 4 m.       |      |     |       | 010 77 11 7                  |       |       | 3/6   |
| 215. | Terpinol, 5 m             |      |     |       |                              | per l | 1,000 | 28/-  |

Other formulæ will be added to our list as occasion may demand. combinations from Physicians' Prescriptions on application.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., LTD., LONDON.

ATTITYCH THEKKING THE STANKE STANKE OF STANKE S

### HYPODERMIC MEDICATION.

### "TABLOIDS."

The fact cannot be too pointedly emphasised that solutions for Hypodermic Injection should in all cases be prepared at the moment, and it is to enable this to be done with a minimum of trouble and risk that Hypodermic "Tabloids' were introduced. They are tiny discs, each containing an absolutely exact quantity of alkaloid, combined with a

### Cummunitum state

perfectly soluble and innocuous base. It takes only a few seconds to produce a perfect solution, and we feel justified in saying that no other method for the ready preparation of solutions at the time of using offers the same advantages to the practitioner as the employment of Hypodermic "Tabloids." They may also be used sublingually with great advantage in some cases.

## VALUABLE TESTIMONY-

THE LANCET reports: "THEY ARE READILY SOLUBLE AND NOT AT ALL IRRITATING."

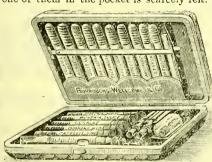
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says: " THEY ARE READILY SOLUBLE and PERFECTLY FREE FROM IRRITATIVE ACID SALTS"

| TI21   | OF HYPODE                       | RMIC "TABLOIDS."   |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| b Aconitine Nitrate1-260 gr.   | b Ergotinin Citrate1-100 gr.    | a Morphine Hydrochlor 1-6 gr. (Morphine Sulphate 1-2 gr.)  |  |  |
| a Apomorph. Hydroch 1-10 gr.   | b Ergotinin Citrate1-200 gr.    | a Morphine Hydrochlor 1-6 gr.<br>a Morphine Sulphate 1-12 gr. A* (Morphine Sulphate 1-100 gr.)         |  |  |
| a Apomorph. Hydroch 1-15 gr.   | a Eserine Salicylate1-100 gr.   | a Morphine Sn!phate 1.8 gr. a Nitro-Glycerine1-250 gr.   |  |  |
| a Atropine Sulphate1-150 gr.   | b Homatropin Hyd1-250 gr.       | a Morphine Sulphate 1-6 gr. Pilocarpine Hydroch 1-10 gr.   |  |  |
| a Atropine Sulphate1-100 gr.   | a Hydrarg. Perchlor 1-60 gr.    | a Morphine Sulphate 1-4 gr. ‡ Pilocarpine Hydroch 1-6 gr.  |  |  |
| a Atropine Snlphate 1-60 gr.   | a Hydrarg. Perchlor 1-30 gr.    | " Morphine Sulphate 1-3 gr. #Pilocarpine Hydroch 1-3 gr.   |  |  |
| b*Caffeine Sodio-salicyl 1-2 gr.   | b Hydrarg, Sozoiodol 1-4 gr.    | a*Morphine Sulphate 1-2 gr. b*Quinine Hydrobrom 1-2 gr.  |  |  |
| a Cocaine Hydrochlor 1-10 gr.  | a Hyoscine Hydrobrom1-200 gr.   | a Morphine Sulphate 1-12 gr. b*Sclerotinic Acid 1-2 gr.  |  |  |
| a Cocaine Hydrochlorate 1-6 gr.  | b Hyoscine Hydrobrom 1-10 gr.   | Atropine Sulphate1-250 gr.   b*Sclerotinic Acid 1 gr.   Morphine Sulphate1-8 gr.   b Sodium Phosph. Co |  |  |
| a Cocaine Hydrochlorate 1-4 gr.  | "Hyoscyamine Sulph 1-80 gr.     | a Atropine Sulphate1-200 gr.   b Sparteine Sulphate 1-2 gr.  |  |  |
| a*Cocaine Hydrochlorate 1-2 gr.  | b*Hyoseyamine Snlph 1-20 gr.    | Morphine Sulphate 1-6 gr.)   b Strophanthin 500 gr.  |  |  |
| b Codeine Phosphate 1-4 gr.  | b Morphine Bimeconate 18 gr.    | "   Atropine Sulphate1-180 gr.   b Strychnine Nitrate 1-15 gr.   |  |  |
| b Colchicin1-100 gr.   | b Morphine Bimeconate . 1-6 gr. | (Morphine Sulphate 1-4 gr.) b Strychnine Nitrate 1-10 gr.  |  |  |
| b*Cornutin Hydroch 1-60 gr.  | b Morphine Bimeconate . 1-4 gr. | "   Atropine Snlphate1-150 gr.   a Strychnine Snlphate1-150 gr.  |  |  |
| b Curare 1-12 gr.  | b Merphine Bimeconate 1-3 gr.   | (Morphine Sulphate 1-3 gr.) a Strychnine Sulphate1-100 gr.   |  |  |
| a Digitalin1-100 gr.   | a Morphine Hydrochlor 1-4 gr.   | \[ \Atropine Sulphate \1-120 gr. \] \[ a \ Strychnine Sulphate \ \ 1 60 gr. \]                         |  |  |
| Hypodermic "Tabloids" supplied in tunes of non-actinic glass, each containing 20 "Tabloids" (except those marked with asterisks, which contain |                                 |  |  |  |
| only 12). Those marked a, b, - per dozen thoes: those marked b, 8, - rer dozen tubes.  |                                 |  |  |  |
| The prices of Pilocarp ne "Tabloids" 1-10 gr., 1-6 gr., and 1-3 gr., are 16'-, 25'-, and 30 - per dozen tubes respectively.                    |                                 |  |  |  |

### HYPODERMIC

### CASES.

These cases comprise Hypodermic Equipments, but at the same time occupy so little bulk that the presence of one of them in the pocket is scarcely felt. Each case con-



Price, fitted complete, 18s.

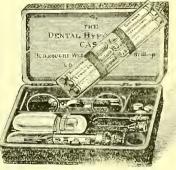
tains a carefully selected Syringe with two Needles, a selection of Hypodermic Agents Tabloid " form, and a Mortar and Pestle for crushing the " Tabloids." The absolutely reliable character Hypodermic "Tabloids,"

their accuracy of dosage, their physiological activity, and their freedom from irritative or acid salts, have been demonstrated countless times. The accompanying block represents the "Miniature" Case in aluminium, designed to hold, in addition to the Syringe and Needles, fifteen tures of assorted Hypodermic "Tabloids." It measures only  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$  inches, and is the smallest and most compact case vet produced.

# HYPODERMIC

Although of comparatively recent introduction, this Case has already become popular among Medical Men who devote attention to Dentistry. Its convenience and portability will

be apparent when it is considered that although it measures only  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, it furnishes a complete hypodermic armamentarium for use in dental practice. The contents of the Case comprise a specially constructed syringe with both curved and straight incorrodible needles; a



Price, fitted complete, 21s.

removable syringe-holder (a novel feature); Hypodermic "Tibloids" of Cocaine Hydrochlorate, 14 and 1-2 gr.; Atropine Sulphate, 1-50 gr.; Apomorphine, 1-10 gr.; Caffeire Sodio-salicylate, 1 2 gr.; Morphine Sulphate, 1-4 gr.; and a small glass Mortar and Pestle.

### BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LONDON.

NEW YORK: Rhinelander Bldg., Rose & Duane Sts.

MELBOURNE: 456 Collins Street PARIS: Pharmacie Centrale de France.

BRUSSELS: Chas. Delacre & Co. -"BURCOME LONDON. Cable and Telegraphic Address-

TRIESTE: Pi armacie Serravallo.

VIENNA: The Feld Apotheke, Stefansplatz 8. BUDAPEST: Pharmacie.

### SUPPLEMENT

# EMOL-KELEET IN SURGERY.

LONDON,] February 2. [1895.

As further evidence of the utility of the new product we quote the following extract from a letter from an eminent surgeon: "I beg to state that since August 30th, 1894, I used 'Emol-Keleet' to a big and sluggish ulcer on a man's arm with better results than I had previously obtained from dressings. The ulcer closed up rapidly after commencing with 'Emol-Keleet,' and it is now practically healed up. It held on a stubborn course for about four months, but, being due to blood poisoning, I was not surprised; yet I firmly believe that if I had had the 'Emol-Keleet' earlier the ulcer would not have been so sluggish in healing."

### EMOL-KELEET

is a purified, natural, emollient, absorbent, dusting powder, of impalpable texture, as soft as down to the touch. It in no way resembles the ordinary and unstable compound astringent or starchy absorbent powders. Chemically, Emol-Keleet may be said to be closely allied to superior qualities of Fullers' Earth, yet it is quite distinct from the usual varieties of that substance, in that it contains a considerable percentage of Steatite (known commonly as soap stone), as well as of Silica, Alumina, traces of Calcium Salts, and an appreciable trace of Ferrous Oxide. delicate flesh-pink tone of Emol-Keleet-one of its much-admired characteristics—is due to the presence of Ferrous Oxide, while its soft silky feel is largely occasioned by the presence of Steatite. Emol-Keleet, though comparatively new to the medical profession, has been known for some little time to a limited circle, and has been the subject of investigation by competent hands, both chemico-technicologically and therapeutically; but it was not brought



specially to the attention of the profession nntil the meeting of the British Association, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, when an exceedingly interesting paper was read during the session of the Dermatological Section, by the President, Dr. Allan Jamieson, of Edinburgh. The interest aroused by the therapeutic notes given in his paper by this distinguished authority on skin diseases brought Emol-Keleet prominently into view, and a brief recapitulation of the points of the paper referred to may be useful. It was shown that,

### AS A DUSTING POWDER,

Emol-Keleet, a perfectly innocuous and inoffensive material, was therapeutically superior to any previously known. When placed upon the tongue—one of the simplest and yet most severe tests as to utter impalpability which can be applied to a powdered substance—there was an entire absence of any sensation of grittiness. It was noticed also, as a remarkable property of this powder, that when a small quantity, say a teaspoonful or so, was added to a basinful of

hard water—such as one frequently meets with in limestone areas-it effected an immediate softening Used in this manner with warm water, Emol-Keleet acts as a natural soap, cleansing the skin thoroughly, and at the same time leaving it soft and smooth. The learned President pointed out as evidence of the activity and effect of this compound that the workmen engaged in its purification found that their previously horny palms became so much softened by continued contact with it, that they could not use their hands for rough work without incurring severe friction. This fact led Dr. Jamieson to try the effect of Emol-Keleet npon horny accretions encountered in some states of keratosis of the palms and soles. When mixed with water to the consistence of a paste, and painted on pretty thickly—evaporation being prevented by covering the whole area with oiled silk, gutta-percha, or other impervious tissue—it was found that the epidermal masses became softened and loosened, and could actually be peeled off painlessly, eventually leaving the part so treated soft, smooth, and of a natural pinkish hue. In view of this experience, it is probable that Emol-Keleet

# WILL HAVE A WIDE SPHERE OF USEFULNESS

in the treatment of many skin affections both local and constitutional, for it possesses many qualities which will be highly appreciated by dermatologists. Used as an ordinary dusting powder, it was found to possess anti-pruritic properties, and relieved very markedly the itching of the skin now and then complained of in urticaria or during the eruptive period of measles. The absorbent qualities of Emol-Keleet, with its mild astringent tendency, stamp it as a perfectly harmless and absolutely unequalled dusting powder. In moist or weeping conditions of the epidermis, such as one encounters so often in eczematous or erythematous affections, the application of Emol-Keleet is followed by beneficial effect. From the dermatologist's point of view Emol-Keleet is a most useful addition to the list of remedial agents

# IN THE TREATMENT OF CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

During the recent vaccination (June, 1894) in Edinburgh, it was found that Emol-Keleet, on being applied to the part inoculated, at once by its soothing and emollient influence allayed any irritation present.

A correspondent, practising in the North of Scotland, writes:—

"Within the last fortnight I came across a very severe case of eczema infantiles of the face, head, and other parts of the body. After trying some other remedies with doubtful effect I bethought me of your 'Emol-Keleet' and gave some to the mother to use as directed Itseffect has been most gratifying to myself, and highly beneficial to the little sufferer, who is only seven months old."

Supplied to the Trade, in metal boxes, at 8/6 per dozen.

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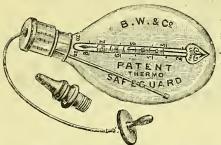
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This Feeding Bottle differs from all others in the fact that a thermometer which instantly registers the temperature of the food is embedded in the glass. It is also graduated in ounces. The Thermo-safeguard Feeding Bottle enables the nurse to ascertain at all times the temperature of the food given to the child. The bottle is made of flint glass of the most approved shape, and has no angles in which the milk can coagulate. It has the further advantage (since the bottle is marked in ounces) of giving a register of the exact amount of food taken, and thus tends to avert the evil of over-feeding.

"The bottle has a great deal to recommend it,"-British Medical Journal.

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### CONTENTS: Vol. XLVI. No. 5.

| FAGR                            | PAGE                           |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Eankruptcy Reports 182          | Gazette 183                    |
| Business Changes 183            | Irish News 169                 |
| 'Chemists' Conuudrums 189       | Legal Reports 178              |
| Correspondence 198              | New Books 188                  |
| Counter Practice 189            | New Companies 121              |
| Deaths                          | New Remedies                   |
| Deaths by Poisoning in 1893 192 | Next Week 183                  |
| Deeds of Arrangement 183        | Notes of Novelties 190         |
| Editorial Comments:             | Personalities 192              |
| Poisoning in 1893: Carbolic     | Reviews and Literary Notes 138 |
| Rampant 134                     | Scotch News 170                |
| Proposed Amendment of the       | South African News 173         |
| Dentists Act                    | The High-class Pharmacist 192  |
| The Salicylic-acid Market 185   | The Winter Session             |
| Notes                           |                                |
| English News 168                | Trade-marks Applied for 181    |
| Foreign and Colonial News 172   | Trade Notes 195                |
| French News 171                 | Trade Reports                  |
|                                 |                                |

### POSTCARD COMPETITION.

On page 118 of our Winter issue we printed twenty-two sketches. Each represents hieroglyphically the name of some person or firm familiar in British Pharmacy. Postcards interpreting these figures may be sent in before February 16, and in order to ensure uniformity we ask every competitor to answer in the subjoined for m

- 1. Brown
- 2. Jones
- 3. Robinson

and so on. For other particulars of this competition see the page named.

### BOOKS TO BUY.

ALL chemists and druggists and their assistants should have the following books in their libraries for reference:—

- "The Art of Dispensing." 3s. 6d.
- "Veterinary Counter-Practice. " 3s. 6.i.
- "Handybook of Medicine-stamp Duty," by E. N. Alpe, barrister, Somerset House. 2s. 6d.
  - "Pharmaceutical Testing," by B. S. Proctor. 2s. 6d.
- "Guids to the Pharmaceutical Preliminary Examination," by W. Dolds. 2s. 6d.

The books can be obtained from most wholesale houses, or we can send either of them by post for 3d. extra. ("The Art of Dispensing" is 3s. 10d. by post.) They are the best books of the kind published.

### Summary.

WE have a fresh budget of novelties for chemists to look into on page 190.

SCOTCH pharmacists in Edinburgh and Kilmarnock were dancing last week (p. 170).

In a long budget of Irish news we note a number of business changes (pp. 169-170).

NEW remedies still come forward at a good pace. We give short notes about ten on p. 191.

WE give another selection of recipes for counter-practice and a column of chemists' conundrums (p. 189).

A BIRMINGHAM drug-store keeper has been fined for having too much benzoline on his premises (p. 168).

OUR South African letter is a trifle doleful, trade being in a bad state, and chemists are suffering with the rest (p. 174).

ACETYLENE is proposed by Professor Vivian Lewes as an illuminant. It is thirty times more powerful than coal-gas (p. 186).

THE mysterious ways by which proprietary medicines may be pushed with little capital are revealed in a legal report on p. 179.

MR. RUTHERFORD HILL, in some miscellaneous notes read at Glasgow, touches upon a number of topics of interest to the trade (p. 176).

THERE has been a big drop in the prices of salicylic acid and salicylates, apparently in consequence of the appearance of new manufactures (p. 185).

DR. W. H. SYMONS has read an interesting and educative paper on volumetric and colorimetric analysis to the Chemists' Assistants' Association (p. 174).

THE most important points in our trade report this week, apart from the salicylic-acid move mentioned above, are the advances in cod-liver oil and saffron (p. 193).

OUR French correspondent reports poor business amongst chemists in the South of France, good prospects for the Pharmacy Bill, and other interesting items (p. 172).

An old-age pension fund has been promulgated in Russia, and is authorised by Imperial decree, for the benefit of pharmacists. To it all in the business must contribute (p. 173.)

THE Registrar-General's report for 1893 shows a great increase in deaths from poisoning, particularly carbolic acid (p. 192). We comment upon the serious aspects of the report (p. 184).

A CHEMIST'S assistant in Greenock is suing a medical man for damages on account of an alleged slander, which consisted in a statement that the assistant passed the pharmaceutical Preliminary examination by deputy (p. 180).

A HOMERTON chemist, who sublet part of his premises, has been required to give surety to keep the peace in consequence of a technical assault on the tenant's wife. His landlord sued him in regard to possession of the fittings, but this action was fruitless (p. 178).

OUR correspondence section contains letters on the counter-prescribing question, on income-tax assessment and rebate, and other subjects; while the replies to legal and miscellaneous queries are numerous, and contain some seasonable formulæ (pp. 198-202).

WE report the prosecution by the police, acting under the Pharmacy Act, of a person who sold prussic acid to a man unknown to him, the witness to the sale being a girl known to the seller but not to the purchaser. The Magistrates held that the law had been fulfilled (p. 178).

It is understood that the British Dental Association are aiming at legislation to prevent unregistered persons from performing any dental operations. An association of unregistered practitioners has been formed to oppose this intention. We comment on the statements on p. 185.



### The Doctor's Unqualified Assistant.

An inquest was held respecting the death of a child at Liverpool, on January 24, when the evidence showed that the mother of the child had taken her to Dr. Warburton's surgery, 2 Richmond Row, and that the child had been prescribed for by Mr. John A. Armstrong, who, it turned out, was unqualified. The mother went to the surgery about eight times, and paid 6d. each time, and Armstrong had been twice to her house to see the child, and on each of those occasions she had paid 1s.6d. Armstrong said the child had died from heart-disease, enteric fever, and meningitis, and he made out a certificate to that effect; but Dr. Warburton, not having seen the child, refused to sign it. Hence the inquest. Dr. Warburton, who lives in Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, and has two dispensaries in different parts of the city besides that at his own house, told the jury that he visited both regularly. He had engaged Armstrong to dispense for him, and he allowed him to see simple cases in the surgery, but not to visit. He knew nothing of Armstrong's visiting patients. It appeared, however, later, that he did know of the visiting in this case. Dr. Brunskill, of the North Dispensary, who made the post-mortem examination, said that the child died of pericarditis (or inflammation of the membrane of the heart) and syncope. There was no sign of the child having had enteric fever or meningitis. Death, therefore, was the result of natural causes. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, and added that they were of opinion that qualified persons should always be in charge of dispensaries or surgeries, and that Dr. Warburton was fully cognisant that Armstrong had been visiting patients, and that he sanctioned the same.

### Carbolic-acid Poisoning.

A Liverpool man, Charles Cartwright (43), labourer, who was in poor health, took a dose of carbolic acid in mistake for his ordinary medicine. He died in the Northern Infirmary, where an inquest was held on Friday, January 25.

### A Pint only Allowed.

At the Birmingham Police Court, on Thursday, January 24, James Austin, 31 High Street, Saltley, described as chemist (but we do not find the name on the register), was summoned for keeping upon his premises 3 pints of benzoline, contrary to the Explosives Act. Frank Jarratt, inspector of explosives, stated that the benzoline was in a can which leaked, in a cupboard not 4 feet from a fire. Defendant, who pleaded ignorance of the law, was fined 20s. and costs.

### Another Ball.

The fourteenth recurrence of the Junior Pharmacy Ball is announced for Wednesday, February 13. An influential body of stewards is listed, and Mr. H. Arliss Robinson, of 29 Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, SW., is the Honorary Secretary, from whom tickets, at 7s. 6d. each, may be obtained.

### A Chemist's Assistant and his Wife.

At Whitehaven Police Court, on January 27, the wife of John Archibald Moffat, chemist's assistant, Whitehaven, applied for an order of maintenance against her husband, who, she said, deserted her on December 22. Prior to the marriage on July 23 last, the defendant was in a situation at Aldershot, but he lost the situation before the marriage. Afterwards he went to a situation at Cardiff, but only remained a fortnight. They then lived with Mrs. Moffat's

mother until he got a situation, and remained there till December 22, when the desertion took place. After hearing the evidence the Bench dismissed the case.

### A Chemist's Shop Flooded.

The premises of Mr. George Moor, chemist and druggist, St. George's Square, Droitwich, were flooded after heavy rains one day last week. The water was 3 feet in depth in the shop, and business was entirely suspended for some time.

### Fees under the Fertilisers Act.

At the quarterly meeting of Holland County Council, Mr. Whitsed, one of the members, complained that he had submitted samples to the public analyst under the Fertiliser's and Feeding-stuffs Act, and that the analyst had charged him fees in excess of the stipulations of the Council. Several members expressed the opinion that the complaint was a personal one, and the Council refused to entertain it.

### Mysterious Pills.

An inquest was held on Saturday and Monday last, and was then adjourned for ten days, before Mr. Weedon, on the body of Mary Anne Godsell, aged 28, wife of a switchman at the G.W.R. ironworks, Caversham Road, Reading, who, the Coroner explained had died from acute peritonitis, and that two pills had been given her before her death by her sister-in law, which brought on intense pain, vomiting, and diarrhoea, rendering the deceased insensible, and she died on Friday. According to the evidence of the husband, deceased was occasionally attacked by weakness and pains. She had been, on and off, under medical treatment since November, 1893. On the Monday afternoon previous to her death she complained of illness, and took two pills, which had been given her by her sister-in-law, and a few hours afterwards she complained of acute pains, which were accompanied by diarrhoea and sickness. Mr Herbert Child, surgeon, who attended her, described the illness, and said he could find no natural cause for it. He was told she had taken castor oil pills. He had made a post-mortem examination, and found the woman had a well-nourished body, and that all the organs were in normal condition, except those in the abdomen. There he found evidence of peritonitis. He found signs of irritation. Mr. Hayward, a retired chemist, who was on the jury, asked the costor if he thought there was croton oil in the pills. Witness said he thought there was croton oil in the pills. Witness said he could not say; if there had been that would account for the irritant. Lydia Godsell, the sister-in-law, said she advised deceased to take the pills because she had taken some from the same box from which good resulted. She obtained the pills in Wales when staying with her mother last November. Her mother (she said, in answer to the jury) told her the pills came from a doctor, whose name she believed to be "John Lechie," but she did not know how to spell the name. He was known as a colliery doctor. how to spell the name. He was known as a colliery doctor, living near Pontypridd. When she had the pills she was suffering from costiveness. She obtained the pills through her mother, who was under treatment of this doctor or his assistant. There was no name on the box. The Coroner acked the witness why she obtained the pills as she did. Witness said, "Getting them from her mother she did not have to pay for them." The Coroner: A case of doing the doctor, then. Asked what had become of the remaining pills in the box, she said her husband had done away with them after the death. She undertook to obtain the address of "Dr. Lechie." The jury were of opinion that the pills. should be analysed, and to enable this to be done the inquiry was adjourned for ten days.

### Chemist Charged with Attempting Suicide.

At Exeter, on Friday last week, William Hare, formerly in business in the city as a chemist and druggist, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking syrup of poppies. On the previous day he obtained 6 oz. of syrup of poppies from Mr. Stocker, with which he had often been supplied before. He was afterwards seen at the Victory Inn with two medicine-bottles and a box of pills. He drank from one of the bottles and laid his head on the table. He was afterwards found unconscious in the brewhouse. Dr. Bell found him suffering from opium-poisoning. The Bench took a lenient view of the case and dismissed Hare, hoping this would be a warning to him. The unfortunate man said

he had been advised to take the syrup as a medicine. He formerly kept a chemist's shop in Paris Street, and rendered valuable assistance during the last cholera epidemic. After this he started a printing business, which was unsuccessful. A short time since he was given an almshouse.

## Alleged Robbery from a Chemist.

Mr. W. Charrington, chemist and druggist, Market Street, Lichfield, alleges that on January 9 he engaged, as second assistant for his shop, a young man giving the name of T. W. Taaffe, from London. He was left in the shop while the proprietor and the other assistant were at tea, and took advantage of the opportunity to empty the till of cash, amounting to 12l. A 5l. note was left at the bottom of the till. A portrait of him was found in his box, and copies of it are now being circulated with a view to his apprehension.

## Precipitate for Lemon Kali.

Arthur Watson, aged 40, of 15 Cowley Street, Old Basford, died at the Nottingham General Hospital, on Sunday last, from mercurial poisoning. Deceased had been in ill-health, and, in the absence of his wife from home, took some precipitate powder in mistake for lemon kali, which he had been in the habit of drinking. The precipitate and the kali were in similar packets. At the inquest a verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

#### Testimonial to a Chemist.

Alderman Moon, who is a well-known Brighton chemist, carrying on business in Trafalgar Street, has been presented with a testimonial by his colleagues on the Brighton Town Council, expressing their high appreciation of the unremit-ting attention and zeal which Alderman Moon has devoted to the business of the committee, and their opinion that the success which has attended the electric light undertaking of the Corporation is in a great measure to be attributed to his earnest advocacy and great administrative ability. The presentation was made at a luncheon on Monday last, over which the Mayor presided.

## Legal Trespass.

On behalf of the Corporation, Mr. W. C. Cripps, the Town Clerk, made an application for a compulsory order to pass over a portion of the local premises of the Sussex Drugstores in High Street, Tanbridge Wells, for the purposes of dealing with drainage-pipes. The manager of the Sussex Drug-stores (from Brighton) objected that inconvenience would result to the shop, and said that no complaint had been made as to alleged defective drains. The Bench, however, made the order.

## Took Poison in the Street.

John Asken, 70, described as a chemist's factorum, was found on one of the street seats at Peterborough, suffering from the effects of poison. A bottle of ammonia was found by his side. He died at the Infirmary in great agony. The deceased inherited some money, which he lost owing to the failure of the firm in which it was invested. He had lately been in reduced circumstances, relying for existence upon friends.

## Prescribing by Patent-medicine Proprietors.

On Tuesday last an inquiry was held at Huddersfield into the circumstances attending the death of Charles Vickerman, aged 73, a retired mill manager, who died suddenly on Saturday last. It appeared from the evidence of the daughter of deceased that the latter had complained for some time past. One day last week he took a dose of a patent medicine, but she did not think he took any afterwards, as he said before taking any more he would write to the vendors of the medicine in had to say about his case. He wrote to them on the Wednesday, and on Friday last he received an answer stating that he was suffering from inflammation of the lining membrane of the bladder, and, although his age was against a speedy cure, they felt confident that he would derive benefit from their remedy. On Saturday morning, before he had time to carry out their instructions, he was taken suddenly ill, and died before medical assistance could be procured. Dr. Draper said it was impossible to say what

was the actual cause of death, but he conjectured it was either a stroke or a weak heart. He had procured an analysis of the patent medicine referred to, and found that it was composed principally of saltpetre. If that substance was taken in such quantities as was recommended, it would have a deleterious and depressing effect. It should not be taken except under medical supervision. Coroner said he hoped the Medical Defence Union would take the question up. He thought it quite time that these quack nostrums, which were supposed to heal all the diseases suffering humanity was heir to, were exposed. Dr. Draper further stated that a letter of advice, such as had been sent in this case, had been held by the Medical Defence Union to be "practising." Eventually the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

## An Accepted Tender.

At the meeting of the Holborn Board of Guardians on Wednesday night, Mr. B. Garrod in the chair, a letter was read in which Messrs. Wallace & Co., chemical-manufacturers, of 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C., offered 102.5s. net per ton for sulphate of ammonia, to be removed in their own vans from the gasworks of the Union at Mitcham. The offer was accepted.



for the supply of drugs to the Co. Sligo Infirmary. Twenty-one articles were selected for comparison of priees from invoices supplied during the year. The following was the result:—

|                            |      |         | £ | 8. | $\epsilon I$ . |
|----------------------------|------|---------|---|----|----------------|
| Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin | <br> | <br>    | 3 | 7  | 3              |
| Boileau & Boyd, Dublin     | <br> | <br>• • | 3 | 13 | õ              |
| Harrington & Co., Cork     | <br> | <br>    | 3 | 13 | 4              |
| H. Boyers, Sligo           | <br> | <br>••  | 3 | 16 | 5              |

The Apothecaries' Hall tender, being the lowest, was accepted.

## Burglary in Derry.

Two boys, named John Burke and Michael Eames, were charged at the Derry Police Court, on January 26, with breaking into the honse of Joseph Sheppard, chemist and drnggist, Duke Street, Waterside, on the night of January 24 or morning of the 25th, and stealing therefrom bottles of scent, tablets of soap, and other articles. Mrs. Sheppard said she closed the door of the shop on Thursday night about 9.30. It was seenred by a wooden peg, as the lock was broken. Next morning the servant found the door open, and witness discovered three empty boxes which had contained bottles of perfume, one lying outside and the others on the shop floor. Three dozen cakes of soap, half a dozen combs, and a number of purses and tobacco-pouches were also missing. One of the prisoners said the door of Sheppard's house was open, and there were more in there than they. The prisoners were remanded. The prisoners were brought up again on Monday, when the Magistrates said that, as there was no evidence of breaking and entering, the case resolved itself into a case of larceny. Eames was ordered to enter into bail by his father, and was discharged nnder the First Offenders Act. Burke, who had been previously convicted, although under sixteen years of age, was ordered to be imprisoned twenty-four hours further.

#### Appointments.

Mr. Wm. Burns, L.P.S.I., has been appointed by the Belfast Poor Law Board apothecary and compounder to the Union ont of three candidates. Mr. Burns is also a teacher of chemistry in the Working Men's Institute School of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Mr. R. Rowantree, M.A., late of Blackrock College, Dublin, has been appointed teacher of chemistry and physics in the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, in Succession to Mr. Robert Barclay, F.C.S., Principal of the Working Men's Institute School of Chemistry.

The appointment of a lady-doctor to the Mullingar

District Lunatic Asylum has been recommended by the

Guardians of that institution.

## Cheaper Rates at Cork Docks.

The Harbour Commissioners at Cork have recommended a reduction of dues on imports and exports, and, pending the adoption of the scheme, they contemplate a reduction for the present of 25 per cent. on the dues collected on all classes of goods. The Commissioners recommend also a tonnage instead of a package rate, as, notably in the case of natural mineral waters, there is much difficulty in classifying

A "Long" Difference.

In reporting the law case of Thwaites v. Shanks, last week, the Dublin newspapers fell into the error of describing a local vintner, named Long, as Dr. Long, of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., State apothecaries. Indignation of the firm, explanations, and profuse apologies, then everybody

#### A Bankrupt Mineral-water Maker.

At the Dublin Bankruptcy Court, last week, before Judge Boyd, the case of John Gorman came on for hearing. The bankrupt was a mineral-water manufacturer in Armagh, and shortly before his bankruptcy he sold his concern to a limited liability company for 1,000*l*., of which he received 400*l*. in shares of 1*l*. each. The secretary of the company was examined, and deposed that 60% of the purchase money had been paid to the bankrupt, and the 400 shares allotted to the vendor were held by the company as security for the bankrupt's assurance that the venture would pay 7 per cent The shares were at present at par. The case was adjourned

## Ten Thousand Pounds' Worth of Botany.

The sale of the Royal Botauic Gardens, Belfast, for 10,000% to the civic authorities has been assented to by the Judges of the Irish Land Court.

#### Benevolent Bagmen.

The North and West of Ireland Branch of the Commercial Travellers' Association met last week for their annual gathering, and recounted a number of benevolent projects accomplished by the Association during the past twelve months. Grants to widows and orphans, liberal responses to appeals, and increased travelling conveniences formed the principal business. The exclusive use of the commercialroom was urged as a sine quâ non, and cheaper railway fares were spoken of. A motion to sever connection with the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association was postponed for twelve months.

#### New Businesses and Business Changes.

Kerrigan's Apothecaries' Hall, Mullingar, has been opened.

Mr. G. G. Fetherston, L.P.S.I., late of Messrs. Porter's pharmacy, Phibsborough, is about to open a medical hall close to Blaquire Bridge.

J. D. Crinnion & Co., chemists and apothecaries, Talbot Street, Dublin, have lately improved their premises by putting in a double window front.

Mr. M. Hall, L.P.S.I., has removed his business from Omagh to Fintona, and carries on the new business under the style of the Fintona Pharmacy.

Messrs. R. Marshall & Sons, chemists and druggists, Dungannon, have considerably altered and improved their retail premises. This drug-establishment is the oldest in the city, having been established by the father of the present proprietor in the last century.

One of the oldest drug-shops in Belfast—that of Messrs.

J. Brown & Co., North Street—will shortly be pulled down in the widening of North Street. There was no lease to the premises, but the arbitrator awarded to Messrs. Brown the sum of 300l. for disturbance. Messrs. Brown will occupy temporary premises pending the rebuilding.

#### Death of Mr. Hillock, J.P.

Mr. Hillock, J.P., druggist, Armagh, one of the best-known men in the drug trade in the North of Ireland, died on January 27. His business is one of the oldest and most extensive in Armagh.

#### A Gruesome Find.

On Monday evening last the dead body of a child was found in a soap-box on the premises of Messrs. McMaster, Hodgson & Co., wholesale chemists and druggists, Henrietta-Lane, Dublin. The police are investigating the matter.

## Methylated-spirit Drinking.

Last Monday, at Dublin, a coroner's inquest was held on the body of a woman who died whilst in custody on a charge of intoxication. Witnesses deposed that the deceased was a chronic drinker of methylated spirit, which she was in the habit of purchasing under the name of "spunk"—a term given to the spirit by French-polishers. She got the spunk at 6d. a pint, and used it regularly as a beverage. The Coroner, on learning that any person could obtain the spirit from a chemist, animadverted strongly on the law that permitted the sale of such "an infernal thing that would killanybody."

Fire.

A fire occurred on January 24, at the Drug-hall, 1 Charlemont Street, Dublin (late R. D. Atkinson, L.P.S.I., and now carried on by his widow), but the damage done was small owing tothe timely efforts of the fire brigade.

#### Club Doctors on Strike.

The Cork club doctors' strike has this week developed a new phase. Under the new arrangements made by the friendly societies the newly-elected club doctors will fill their own prescriptions, and it is out of this that a fresh dispute has arisen. Several, if not all, of the local societies had contracts with the local chemists for the supply of drugs and medicines at special rates; and it is alleged that some of the pharmacists have instructed a solicitor to take proceedings against the societies for breach of contract.



was held in the Royal Hotel there. A large company was present, and dancing began at 9 o'clock to music supplied by Mr. Corson's band, and at 11 o'clock supper was served, Mr. John Borland presiding, and Mr. Peden acting as croupier. The latter in the course of the evening gave the toast of the firm, which was heartily drunk, and thereafter dancing was resumed, and was kept up until the wee short 'oors ayont the twal'.

## Geddes on South Kensington Art.

Professor Patrick Geddes, the new pharmaceutical examiner in botany, delivered a lecture at Glasgow last week, under the auspices of the Glasgow Ruskin Society, on "Some Adaptations of Ruskin's Ideals to Practice," dealing with the matter chiefly in its relation to the present educational system. He said some straight things. For instance, he remarked that the other day, with an instinctive-sense of social duty, he preserved a South Kensington-second-grade freehand examination-paper, as anything more developed in its abomination one could never hope to see again. In South Kensington there are 23 stages; in art, one. Professor Geddes also denounced the diagrams which at. present, in the name of science, make our schools hideous.

## Edinburgh Chemists' Ball.

The twelfth annual ball of the chemists of Edinburgh and district was held in the Freemasons' Hall, George Street, on Thursday, Jannary 24. The company, numbering over 140, to the strains of Dunn & Davidson's band, piloted by Messrs. R. Butchart and G. Melvin, M.C.'s, tripped the light fantastic from 9 P.M. till 3 o'clock next morning. The gathering was one of the most successful of its kind which has been held. At the supper Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing proposed "Success to the Chemists' Ball." This was responded to by Mr. David McLaren, the convener, who in turn gave the "Pharmaceutical Society (N.B. Branch)," to which Mr. Ewing replied. The following local firms sent respresentatives:—Messrs. Anderson & Co., Duncan, Flockhart & Co., J. F. Macfarlan & Co., J. Mackay & Co., Mould & Tod, Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Raimes, Clark & Co., and T. & H. Smith & Co. London was represented by Messrs. Bishop & Sons, Blondean et Cie., Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Fassett & Johnson, Johannis Company (Limited), Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., and E. Rimmel & Co; Liverpool by Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., and Manchester by Robert Gibson & Sons.

## Edinburgh Chemists Trade Association.

A meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association was held on January 29, Mr. Peter Boa, chairman, presiding. The meeting discussed in committee the sale by unregistered photographic dealers and surgical instrument makers of poisonous photographic chemicals, antiseptic preparations, tabloids, &c., and it was remitted to a committee with powers to enquire and take any action that might be called for. It was also remitted to a committee to draft a circular drawing the attention of medical men to difficulties arising in the dispensing of stamped medicines alone, and not as component parts of a prescription, and to report to next meeting for approval.

Mr. C. F. Henry, the Secretary, said he had recently received
a complaint that he did not keep the best linseed meal He found that the complaint originated with a trained nnrse, who had apparently seen ground-linseed cake used in the public institutions where she had been trained. A similar complaint had been made by a medical man, who had seen crushed linseed cake used in a free dispensary practice. He had been asked to procure some of the correct linseed meal, and had to apply to an ordinary tradesman, not a chemist, and he was supplied with crushed linseed cake without any question. There had recently been a prosecution in Perth, where a person was convicted under the Feed and Druce Act. for person was convicted, under the Food and Drugs Act, for selling crushed linseed cake as linseed meal, on the ground that the Pharmacopoeia said linseed meal was the ground linseed containing the oil. It was annoying to have complaints made by such persons when the contrary was the truth, as they were selling the Pharmacopæia linseed meal, which alone could be legally sold. Apparently, outside tradesmen were selling crushed linseed cake in ignorance of the fact that they were liable to a penalty under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. It was agreed that the insertion of a report on this matter in the press would probably draw public attention to the fact that the linseed meal sold by chemists was the only genuine linseed meal.

## French Mews.

M. GUIGNARD, professor of botany at the Paris School of Pharmacy, appears to be the candidate who has most chance of being elected to the vacant seat in the Section of Botany at the Paris Academy of Sciences.

STATUE TO A CHEMIST.—A monument to the memory of the chemist Boussingualt is to be erected in the courtyard of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, at Paris, where he was professor of agriculture. The monument will take the form of a marble column upon which will be a bronze bust of the deceased chemist.

BACTERIA WERE BEFORE FOSSILS BEGAN.—An interestirg paper has been communicated to the Academy of Sciences by M. Dehérain in which it is shown, from a careful examina-

tion of fossil plants, that previous to their fossilisation the plants had been attacked by bacteria just as plants are at the present day. Therefore, there were bacteria in those days as there are now.

ASSOCIATION OF FRENCH DRUG-TRAVELLERS.— About four years ago the travellers for wholesale drug-firms in France formed among themselves a "friendly society of travellers in pharmaceutical drugs and accessories," which appears to be in a fairly prosperous condition. The objects of the Association are partly of a trade-union character, partly the alleviation of distress among members and their dependents, and to some extent the friendly exchange of information.

THE PRACTITIONERS OF THE HEALING ART.—The Paris-Prefecture of Police have completed their census of physicians and surgeons, midwives, pharmacists, and dentists, who practise within the radius controlled by the Prefecture. This shows that on December 31, 1894, there were in the district 1,200 pharmacists, of whom 760 are established in the city of Paris. Medical practitioners show the very respectable total of 2,421, with 2,153 in Paris; while only 76 dentists are recorded as having diplomas of the Paris Faculty.

A CHEMIST CHARGED WITH MURDER.—At the Paris-Court of Assizes last week, a man (32), formerly employed at the Solvay Chemical-works, at Dombasies, Meurthe and Moselle, but lately residing in Paris was charged with the murder of his wife. He had a mistress, to marry whom he was accused of poisoning his wife on May 30. During the prisoner's preliminary examination by the Magistrate he persisted in denying the crime. Although the evidence appeared to be much against the accused, he was ultimately acquitted.

THE DIPHTHERIA-CURE.—The following announcement has just been made:—"The anti-diphtheria serum of the Pasteur Institute will be delivered to pharmacists and druggists from February 10 next. All applications for supplies must be addressed to the Special Service of the Anti-diphtheria Serum, 18 Rue Dutot, Paris, in writing. The Pasteur Institute is prohibited by law from delivering serum to the public, and, consequently, doctors and the police must address themselves to pharmacists exclusively. The serum necessary for the indigent poor will be distributed gratuitonsly at Paris, and in the provinces, by the outdoor relief officers, in accordance with the rules laid down by the Consulting Committee of Public Hygiene."

THE NEW PHARMACY LAW.—It seems probable that once the Chamber of Deputies has disposed of that thorny question the Budget, the Pharmacy Bill, which passed the second reading of the Senate just before Christmas, will be the first thing of importance to occupy its attention. An impression appears to exist that the modifications made by the Senate will have the general approval of the Lower Chamber. This would certainly be satisfactory from one point of view, as the Bill has had a long and chequered career that few other Bills can boast of. It is interesting to note that the provincial Press as a whole views the new law as it now stands with a certain degree of favour. The suppression of the grade of pharmacien of the second class, which confined the holders to practising in one particular-Department, is especially approved.

ILLEGAL PHARMACY.—Some time ago a case was tried in the Paris law cours in which the defendant, a pharmacist without a diploma, was prosecuted for practising illegally. The defence was that the business was carried on under the management of a qualified man, who appeared to give evidence. Without discussing the point of law which requires that the proprietorship and diploma must be in the same hands, the Judge said the evidence proved to him clearly that the so-called manager, although qualified, was engaged in business in another district, and consequently could not attend to the pharmacy. Judgment was given against the defendant, who had to pay 500f. fine and 100f. damages. The latter, however, thought himself equal to the occasion, and made a contract with his associate by which the latter became the owner of the pharmacy—at least, in appearances. Matters continued pretty much as before except that the qualified man made a point of appearing is the pharmacy several times a week. The result has been a second prosecution, in which both the men figure as

defendants. They were on this occasion condemned to pay a fine of 500f. each with costs, and the Jadge ordered the pharmacy to be suppressed.

PHARMACY ON THE RIVIERA.—During a short visit last week to the South of France a representative of The Chemist AND DRUGGIST learned that pharmacists in some of the districts there have not seen such a bad season for twenty years past. If one may judge by the number of villas at Cannes marked "To let," the state of trade must be very unsatisfactory, and a source of anxiety to the proprietors of more than one handsome pharmacy in the Rue d'Antibes and neighbourhood, who cater especially for an English-speaking connection. Some attribute this falling off to the tendency of the wealthy classes to go further afield, and there is no doubt that Egypt, amongst other places, is becoming increasingly popular. Nice, where pharmacy depends more on the hotel connections and less on the villa people, seems the only place where things are at all lively. One English pharmacist there was found up to his eyes in work, and naturally he seemed pleased to have plenty to do. Nice is protty full, though the Carnival, which marks the height of the season, is still a fortnight off. Things were found very slack also at Mentone. It is not surprising that people with weak chests, and other invalids, become less inclined to face the trying "mistrals," the cold wind of which seems to go right through one in spite of the best wrapping-up. This season of the year is usually marked in the South by attempts on the part of unscrupulous persons to trade on the credulity of visitors, and a Swiss, named M. Gingnard David, has been prosecuted for illegally practising pharmacy. He put a plate outside his residence bearing the name "Dr. Gingnard," and sold medicines to his patients, although he had no diploma. M. Scoffier, pharmacist, 2 Rue de Palais, Nice, has found it necessary to issue a notice that he has no connection with a M. Escoffier, who has also been summoned for illegally practising medicine and pharmacy. A few days ago the agent at Marseilles of a firm of Swiss milk manufacturers profited by the presence there of the American lady, Miss Londonderry, who is going round the world on a hicyclette and paying her way as she goes, to get her to distrioute circulars in the streets of the town. The idea appears to have proved very successful.

## Foreign and Colonial Mews.

THE GERMAN WOMAN-RIGHTS ASSOCIATION ("Frauenwohl") are going to petition the Reichstag again in favour of the admission of women to the study of medicine and pharmacy.

ALKALI-WORKS IN GERMANY.—The Badische Anilin-und Soda-Fabrik are busy building a factory for the preparation of alkali hy an electro-chemical process. The works are estimated to cost about 30,000?.

ANTITOXINE IN AMERICA.—The first arrival of antitoxine (the antipyretic, not the diphtheria-remedy) has just heen received in New York. It consisted of 25,000 oz., and was shipped by the British Antitoxine Manufacturing Company, London.

AN OLD PHARMACY IN SWEDEN.—The "Unicorn" pharmacy in Stockholm recently celebrated the bi-centenary of its foundation. The proprietor, Apotheker E. Holmström, a well-known personality in Swedish pharmacy, marked the occasion hy a gift of 55%, to the Pharmaceutical Pensionfund.

REORGANISED.—The partnership of W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York, having expired by limitation on the 31st alt., has heen reorganised and will he continued under the same firm name by William H. Schieffelin, William N. Clark, William S. Mersereau, William L. Brower, William J. Schieffelin, Henry S. Clark and Schuyler Schieffelin.

ALIZARIN v. INDIGO.—It is reported that the Prussian military authorities have decided to use alizarin in future instead of indigo for dyeing the soldiers' uniforms, and have given the contract for the new dye to the Badische Anilin F'ahrik in Ludwigshafen. The average value of the indigo hitherto employed for this purpose was 50,000l. a year.

DIPHTHERIA SERUM IN U.S.A.—The Health Department of New York City has secured \$30,000 from the Finance Section to make preparations for the manufacture of diphtheritic serum. The craze is strong there, too, and as much as \$5 was paid for a small teaspoonful of the serum a month ago. Pittsburg, Pa, is spending \$2,000 to try the serum.

CHANGE IN AN AMERICAN WHOLESALE FIRM.—A change has occurred in the partnership of Finlay & Brunswig, wholesale druggists, of New Orleans. Mr. Geo. R. Finlay has retired from that firm, and has become a partner in the drug-house of F. A. Dicks & Co., of Natchez, Miss., and New Orleans. Mr. L. N. Brunswig, the remaining partner, is now the sole owner of Finlay & Brunswig.

PAINTBRUSH MANUFACTURE IN NUREMBERG.—The semi-annual trading-report of the United Paintbrush Factories of Nuremberg states that the second half of 1894 has heen very favourable for the company's trade. The dividend for 1894–95 will be the same as in the preceding year—viz., 8 per cent. A shareholders' meeting will be convened to consider the proposed increase in the company's capital from 3,000,000m. to 4,000,000m.

ANOTHER NEW GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY.—According to the Pharmaceutische Zeitung, the excellent financial results which have attended the preparation of the pharmaceutical articles hy aniline-dye works, have led the directors of the well-known Actien Gesellschaft für Anilinfabrikation in Berlin, one of the largest concerns of this class, to commence the manufacture of medicinal preparations. When the decision of the directors became known the shares of the company advanced immediately.

THE NEW DIPHTHERIA TREATMENT.—The editor of the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift is sending clinical cards to all the medical men in Germany with the request that they will use them to describe any cases of diphtheria in which the blood serum-treatment is applied. The cards are to be returned before April 1, and it is boped that by collating the results a better basis for judging the value of the new treatment will be obtained than is afforded by the comparatively small number of cases hitherto recorded.

THE HOFMANN-HOUSE IN BERLIN.—Up to the present 186,852m. has heen collected towards the foundation of a Hofmann-House in Berlin in commemoration of the great chemist. As, however, about half-a-million marks is thought to be necessary to acquire or build a house suitable for the ohject in view, the Commission has up to the present proceeded no farther than the inspection of various sites and the consideration of several plans. It is suggested that the German Chemical Society should advance funds for the realisation of the project, the loan to be secured upon the Hofmann-House.

The German Glass-industry.—According to the report recently suhmitted to their sbareholders by the managers of the Stolberg Glass Works, 1894 has not been a favourable year for the glass industry in Germany. The small works were compelled to accept any prices they could get in order to find an outlet for their goods. This led to such a drop in prices, especially in stoppered bottles, that most transactions resulted in a loss rather than a profit to the makers. The manufacture of table-glasses has also almost ceased to be profitable. Fortunately the exportation of common glassware to the United States and Russia, which was temporarily rendered impossible by the increase of Customs duties, has again heen resumed.

THE RIVAL SACCHARINS.—Dr. Ernst Crato, of Dr. Schmitt's laboratory, in Wiesbaden, has investigated the relative value of the three commercial brands of saccharin now on the market on the Continent, viz., Fahlberg's, von Heyden's, and Gilliard, Monnet & Cartier's. The investigation embraced hoth the "300" and the "500" standards—ie., the quality offered as possessing 300 times, and that sold as possessing 500 times the intensity of taste of sugar. With regard to the "500-strength" saccharin, Dr. Crato observes that Gilliard's make is the purest. It contains, according to this authority, 98 58 per cent. of benzoic-sulphinide, while von Heyden's and Fahlberg's contain respectively 94.02 and 89 98 per cent. The melting processes of the three saccharins also show marked differences, Cartier's brand forming a pure white mass, von Heyden's a yellowish, and Fahlberg's a hrown one.

The Servian Quicksilver-mines.—A report just issued by the Foreign Office contains some interesting information about the two quicksilver-mines worked in Servia. The principal of these is the Avala Mine, belonging to the Anglo-Servian Joint-stock Company, formed in 1889, with a capital of 156,000l. The mine is said to be a very rich one, and in 1891 produced 18\frac{3}{4} tons of quicksilver, while in 1892, 20\frac{1}{3} tons were obtained. The average yield of the ore is 18 per cent of mercury. It has lately been stated in the Austrian papers that the mine is going into liquidation. The Ripang Mine is also owned by an English company, but no particulars of its output are given.

FAILURE IN THE AMERICAN OIL-TRADE.—The announcement of the failure of Francis Gordon Brown, a prominent New York operator in cocoanut and palm oils, has created a disagreeable surprise in American business circles. It is estimated that the firm's liabilities will probably reach \$50,000. Of this amount about \$30,000 is said to be owing to Drexel, Morgan & Co., and the balance to local creditors. Mr. Brown was formerly engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed oil in Brooklyn, but some years ago he gave that up and commenced dealing in cocoanut, palm and olive oils. Dull trade and slow payment of accounts owing to the bankrupt are said to have caused the failure.

ALLEGED NEW DISCOVERY OF CINNABAR IN THE U.S .-One of the United States Geological Survey specialists (says the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter) will be despatched to Texas within a few days by the Bureau of Mineral Statistics and Technology, to investigate the recent alleged find of cinnabar in the Marfa Mountains, Texas. It was reported at first that this cinnabar had been discovered by the use of its vermilion product by the Texas Indians. This of course, is the old story of all cinnabar deposits, and, so far as the U.S. is concerned, has never been proved. It is true that the Peruvian Incas did extract and use vermilion from cinnabar for such purposes, but every other find since that time has been announced as having been made in the same manner. Some years ago, when the discovery of similar deposits of quicksilver was made in Arizona the same announcement was made. The Arizona, and Mexican Indians used vermilion for paint, and it was produced from the cinnabar itself, but a specialist has found upon investigation that the cinnabar was resolved into quicksilver, and so shipped to Europe, and the vermilion was here manufactured and reshipped across the ocean, and then reached the Indians, who used unknowingly the product of their own neighbourhood, which they could have had, had they been informed, at first hand.

A RUSSIAN BENEVOLENT FUND.—On July 2 last the statutes of a new Russian Pharmaceutical Insurance and Pension Society were confirmed by the late Tsar Alexander III., and quite recently these statutes were issued in a printed form, of which we have just received a copy from a Russian correspondent. The principal objects of the organisation are to relieve distress and grant old-age pensions to its members and their families. The head office is in its members and their families. The nead onice is in Moscow. Subscriptions must be deposited at the Imperial Bank. There are three kinds of members—honorary, "sympathising," and active. "Sympathising" members include proprietors of pharmacies who agree to contribute to the fund a sum equivalent to a quarter of a farthing for every prescription dispensed in their shops. All pharmacists can become active members of the Society, but those who are employed in a pharmacy are obliged to be so by law, and must pay 5 per cent. of their income towards the Society. Other pharmacists are at liberty to contribute what they like, but not less than 30r. and not more than 100r. each yearly. The entrance fee is 2r. The income, which is estimated to be about 100,000r., will be divided into four parts, 85 per cent. of the total going towards the pension fund, 5 per cent. to the invalid fund, and 5 per cent. to the widows and children fund, while the remaining 5 per cent. will be used to defray the expenses of the Society. To a non-Russian pharmacist a contribution of a quarter of a farthing per prescription may sound ridiculous, but it must be taken into consideration that the number of prescriptions dispensed in one Moscow pharmacy alone (that of Ferrein) amounts to 300,000 a year, and as there are no dispensing doctors in Russia it is estimated that the income from this source alone will reach from 30,000r. to 40,000r. a year.

## South African News.

THE COLONIAL PHAEMACY BOARD.—At the last pharmaceutical examinations at Port Elizabeth, only one candidate passed for each examination (Preliminary and Pharmaceutical). Mr. W. Wilkins was the only one of four who appeared for the latter examination who was declared qualified for registration.

CHEMISTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.—The annual licence paid by an apothecary, chemist, and druggist in Cape Colony is 5*l*.; in the Transvaal the pharmacist has hitherto escaped taxation. Recently, as was reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST at the time, the Auditor General of the Republic has advised the taxation of chemists at the rate of 10*l*. per annum, doctors being already required to take out a 2*sl*. licence annually. If this tax should be agreed upon by the Volksraad, it will only be fair to impose it not merely upon properly registered chemists, but also upon the legion of storekeepers who sell patent medicines.

STATE OF TRADE.—Statistics for the past year show a decided retrogression in the trade of the colony, and with the certain loss of revenue and business to Cape Colony arising from the opening of the new connecting-line from Pretoria (Transvaal) to Delagoa Bay (Portuguese East Africa), 1895 begins none too hepefully. So far as one can ascertain, pharmacy seems to have felt the pinch of recent bad times less than almost any other business; notwithstanding this, the head of a large wholesale and retail house in the trade assures me that the stress of competition is felt more and more, and that the "cutting" evil is extending.

A QUACK PUNISHED.—The case of Lionel Laventhal, the Polish quack, who went about the Humansdorp district coercing ignorant people into buying his medicines, and pretending that he had been sent by Government to nip an epidemic in the bud, has been remitted to the President Magistrate, with power of jurisdiction. The principal defence was a plea of ignorance of the laws of the colony. The Magistrate, however, held that the man had been guilty of an impudent fraud, and inflicted a fine of 25t, or three months. The money was paid. South Africa, it may be added, seems to be a favourite hunting ground for quacks any imposters of every description. Even in Cape Town, not long ago, an imposter did a rearing trade in "medical electricity," charging as much as 50t. for a single case, his victims being mostly persons with incurable complaints.

PRIESKA NITRATES.—Dr. Marloth's report on nitrate prospects at Prieska, which have raised some interest in nitrate circles, refers merely to his researches at one particular farm—Doornbergfontein. The three localities where nitrates have been discovered are situated in the mountains, at an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Here the n'trate occurs under overhanging rocks, or in caves, filling fissures or incrustating the rocks. In most instances the layers are not more than  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick, in some places reaching  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. The material consists mostly of nitre-bearing lime, but is found occasionally almost pure, containing as much as 95.5 per cent. of finely crystallised saltpetre. Samples of soil from the neighbouring plains were also found to all contain some nitrate. Dr. Marloth attributes the occurrence of the nitrates to the accumulated refuse of rock rabbits.

NATIVE DRUGS IN NATAL—Mr. E. Nevill, chemist to the Natal Government, in his annual report for 1893-94, just published, has something interesting to say about native poisons, of which very little is yet known to European pharmacognosists. For instance, a species of Conium is used among the natives for medicinal purposes, which differs in several important respects from those of the drug known to European pharmacy. One of the dried roots used by native doctors contains a volatile liquid alkaloid, similar in physical properties to contine and nicotine, but quite distinct in its chemical reactions, and more poisonous and volatile than either. It is quite unknown to science. Mr. Nevill points out the importance, in the interests of scientific jurisprudence, of a careful investigation being made of these native drugs, observing that until that has been done toxicologic investigation in criminal cases will remain a matter of great difficulty.

## The Winter Session.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

AT last week's meeting of this Association, Mr. R. H. Jones, President, in the chair, a paper was read on

> VOLUMETRIC AND COLORIMETRIC ANALYSIS. By W. H. Symons, M.D., F.I.C.

Dealing first with volumetric analysis, the author quoted from Sutton the definition of what this branch of chemical work consists, and in regard to the preparation of standard solutions he differed from that authority as to "dodging about with additions of water or chemical" in order to bring a solution to a normal standard. Dr. Symons preferred that to wasting time in calculation, and he exemplified the simplicity of his conrse by mixing a litre of normal acid with a litre of normal alkali, and with tropæoline as an indicator determining how much decinormal solution was required to restore neutrality. This simple experiment turned out satisfactorily, and the author proceeded to argue against Sutton's method that any small error in the first instance might, by multiple, become great. He also deprecated, in speaking of

#### APPARATUS,

the use of the official cylinder in making standard solutions, narrow-necked flasks and pipettes being much better. Nor

being much better. Nor did he think much good is done in attempting to standardise the solution of any substance which can be obtained in a dry and pure state—for example, silver nitrate. In making volumetric solutions of such substances, all that is necessary is to weigh and measure accurately.

After a brief explanation of the word "normal" the author spoke of the appliances

planation of the word "normal" the author spoke of the appliances used in volumetric analysis, describing how to graduate flasks, &c., in this connection remarking that the litre flask should have, in addition to the supposed fiducial mark, graduations above and below in terms of 0.1 c.c.; these may oonveniently extend down to 998 and up to 1,010 c.c. or more, and will be found ex-tremely useful in many ways. He recommended the burettes and pipettes guaranteed as "normal" by the German Physical Society, which he has carefully had mined and can find

no error in them. In regard to floats, Fresenius says that by their use we may read to 0002 c.c., but the author is persuaded that, as commonly used, tloats are a source of error rather than an aid to accuracy. They are usually much too large for the burette, and it is far better to trust to reading from the bottom of the meniscus, taking care to use so much substance that nearly a burette full of volumetric solution will be needed to bring about the end-reaction.

Where a large number of analyses have to be made, nothing

is more satisfactory than the time-honoured aspirator; when analyses are less frequently but regularly called for, then a store-bottle, forming the foot of the burette-stand, from which the solution may be blown into the burette, is extremely useful. For a single series of analyses an ordinary wash-bottle about 150 c.c. capacity may be filled with the solution, which may be blown into the burette, or the bottle, being attached to a strong test-tube, may be placed above the burette as shown in the illustration, the ordinary T-piece and two taps being as usnal.

The author closed this section of his paper by strongly commending bottles, flasks, &c., made of Jena glass, which have the great advantage over ordinary glass vessels of yielding extremely little to water—ie, not more than 0.1 gr. of solid matter to a gallon of distilled water. He exhibited some specimens of these bottles, &c. The next

section of the paper was devoted to

## END-REACTIONS,

which the author classified into two groups—viz., those which depend npon a change of colour being produced in a clear or turbid fluid, or in some portion of it removed for the purpose of applying the indicator, and those in which the end of the reaction is known to be complete by the formation of a precipitate, or by a precipitate ceasing to be formed. One has only to look np the subject of indicators in any modern work to get hopelessly confused as to their relative utility, and especially so with those used to indicate neutrality; but practically three indicators hold the field. These three are methyl orange, phenolphthalein and litmus, and they are quite sufficient for all ordinary purposes and extremely delicate. Either of them will indicate 0.01 c.c. of normal acid or alkali in 100 c.c. or more of fluid.

Younger students should particularly note that methyl orange must be used in small quantities, 1 drop of 1-percent. solution for each test; for ammonium and other carbonates titrating with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. Methyl orange should always be used when estimating the amount of ammonia produced in nitrogen determinations by the soda-lime process, but it should never be used for weak

or organic acids.

Phenolphthalein is used in moderately large quantities—say, 10 drops of a 1-per-cent. solution—for estimating weak organic acids, titrated with a caustic alkali, but is never used for ammonia or for carbonates. Use litmns when in doubt, but never have any doubt about ammonium carbonate.

Neither methyl orange nor litmus gives sharp endreactions, yet if properly used either of them is more deli-

cate than phenolphthalein.

The proper way of using these two indicators is to have side by side two portions of liquid, so that the earliest change in colour may be noted. Dr. Symons uses a glass tube with a small hole in the bottom as a stirrer, and compares the contents of the glass tube with the surrounding liquid. In this way the first change is seen, and a check is kept upon the over-addition of the volumetric solution, for on raising the glass tube its contents will flow out and mix with the bulk of the liquid, the old colour being restored nnless great excess has been used; the tube being again sunk in the liquid, cautions further addition of the solution is made until a difference is again observed, when the tube is again raised, and next time, probably, a drop or two of the solution from the burette will complete the reaction. The same method may be adopted when using silver nitrate with potassium chromate as an indicator.

Phenolphthalein is particularly useful for dark liquids, such as concentrated citric acid, and is then best used in the form of paper or by spotting on a white plate. It behaves to normal carbonates as it does to the caustic alkalies, and is a very good indicator of the presence of abnormal quantities of carbonate in sodium bicarbonate. It gives a decided pink colour when 5 per cent. of carbonate is present, but is scarcely affected by a mere trace, such as is present in the best specimens of sodium bicarbonate. As phenolphthalein strikes a red colour with caloium carbonate, it cannot be used to show when sufficient lime has been added in Clark's process. It is a common mistake to suppose that all the calcium carbonate is thrown out of water by boiling or by Clark's process—as a matter of fact, 6 or 7 gr. per

gallon still remain after several hours' boiling.

## COLORIMETRIC ANALYSIS.

The last section of the paper was a description of the colorimetric methods used in chemical analysis. These consist of such processes as Nesslerising, in which the colour produced in the solution under examination is compared with a standard colour-solution, or with a standard of colour, as in the tintometer. Dr. Symons called attention to the importance of getting Nessler tubes absolutely free from colour, as otherwise the apparatus vitiates the results. The graduations of Nessler tubes should also be noted, particularly that the lengths of the columns are equal. Speaking of the late Dr. Tidy's recommendation of standard caramel solution in ammonia estimations, the author said that the method is very convenient, and the caramel solution can be kept ready diluted for use. He has never met with a sample of caramel which had the exact tint produced by Nessler reagent and ammonia, but has utilised the approximate correspondence of tints for estimating the tinctorial power of caramel. Caramel is utilised entirely as a colouring principle, and it varies enormously. Frequently samples submitted to him at the same price per cwt. differed from one another in tinctorial power as 1 to 2. Formerly he compared caramel with caramel; but now, by having a fixed standard of comparison with Nesslerised ammonia, he is able to assess the tinctorial power of a single sample, and if all previous samples were destroyed, be should be able to state its market value. Diluted solutions of caramel fade by long exposure to the light. Chloroform and other antiseptics retard, but do not altogether prevent, the loss of colour. Caramel is thrown out of solution by strong brine. This is an interesting fact which he has not seen previously noted. The details for the standardisation of caramel are as follows:-

Dissolve 1 part by weight of caramel in 999 parts by weight of water Prepare the standard colour by adding 2 c.c. of the Nessler reagent to 10 c.c. of Wanklyn's weaker solution of annmonia (0-1 mg. NH<sub>3</sub>), previously diluted to 50 c.c. by the addition of distilled water, and placed in a suitable vessel. Into another suitable vessel place 25 c.c. of distilled water, and add the dilute solution of caramel from a graduated pipette or hurette until the tint equals that of the Nesslerised ammonia. If similar solutions of other samples are treated in the same way, the volumes used will be inversely proportionate to the tinctorial power of the caramel. For the sake of comparison, we take as a standard a caramel 10 c.c. of a 0-1-per-cent, solution of which would equal the Nesslerised ammonia; we call this 100, and class other caramels accordingly. Thus, if it is necessary to add 14 c.c. before the required depth of colour is obtained—and this is a fairly average strength for good-class caramel—we should class such a sample as  $71 = \frac{10 \times 100}{100}$ , or in round figures 70.

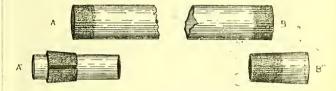
For ordinary purposes it is not considered necessary to estimate iron in potable water, but to the aërated-water manufacturer it is of great importance to have the water as free as possible from iron, as a small trace of this metal converts an inviting glass of whisky-and-soda into a repulsive mixture, simulating ink in appearance. It is, therefore, necessary to estimate the iron, and this can easily be done to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  gr. per gallon by utilising the beautiful colour of thiocyanate. The following solutions are needed:—

Standard Iron Solution.—A solution of ferric chloride containing 0 0001 gramme Fe per c.c., slightly acidified. This is more conveniently kept ten times this strength, and diluted as required.

Standard Thiocyanate Solution.— Ammonium thiocyanate, 8 grammes; decinormal hydrochloric acid, 50 c.c.; water to 90 c.c. Shake this solution with 30 c.c. of washed ether, and as soon as the ethereal solution has risen to the surface, separate it; repeat the process with 20 c.c. ether, then filter through an iron-free filter-paper, and make up to 100 c.c. The ethereal solution must be quickly separated, as it soon decomposes with precipitation of sulphur.

A water-residue, containing from 0.0001 to 0.001 gramme Fe is dissolved in 5 c.c. of the standard thiocyanate solution, and compared with various quantities of standard iron solution, similarly treated. The author is in the habit of mixing off at once five or six samples of known strength in flasks, then placing the sample to be estimated between the two nearest in suitable colorimetric tubes. In this way solutions of the same age are obtained. It is absolutely necessary to success that the thiocyanate and acid should be in approximately the same proportion in the known and unknown liquids.

The author concluded by describing the tubes which he is in the habit of using for colorimetric work. They consist of tubes of suitable length, and at least 1 inch in internal diameter, into which two smaller tubes are ground, the upper one having a groove cut in it and carrying a smaller tube, the lower end of which is closed by a micro-cover glass. This tube is cemented in position in the grooved outer tube,



at an exact distance from the lower stopper, by pushing to down until it reaches a rod of known length, which rests upon the lower stopper. The cement is then allowed to set, and if of a resinous nature will do this in a few minutes. It is sufficient to fix the cover-glasses with grease, as the pressure of the liquid is outward. These colorimetric tubes may be conveniently made for 10, 25 and 100 cm. columns.

The tubes may also be conveniently used for collecting deposits from water, being filled with the water and placed vertically; after twenty-four hours a micro-cover glass fixed to a thread is carefully lowered until it rests on the coverglass of the stopper; the water is then syphoned off and the stopper removed. The deposit will be found between the two cover-glasses ready for microscopical examination.

Dr. Symons, replying to the several questions asked in the course of a short discussion, said there is very little difference in price between Jena glass burettes, and the ordinary ones. He had often thought, he remarked, that a pharmacist could be no more honourably employed during the leisure moments of business which were frequently his than in calibrating such appliances, for those supplied by even the best English makers could not be relied upon as being in any degree accurate. As to whether the vessels for distillation purposes should be made of Jena glass he could not say, but did not think tin could be improved upon, only it was always necessary to distil from an alkaline medium, as ordinary water was invariably acid, especially that from reaty soils. Half an hour sufficed to extract from glass ½ gr. of silica per gallon of water. In conclusion Dr. Symons expressed his indebtedness to Mr. Stephens, of Messrs. Idris & Co., for assistance rendered during the illustration of the paper, and said that he alone was to be thanked for the largedisplay of apparatus shown. This the meeting capped with a special vote of thanks.

## ELEVATING MINOR MEN.

IN the course of the speech which Mr. Carteighe delivered: / in Manchester last week, and which we reported in the coloured supplement of our Winter Issue, Mr. Carteighe referred to the main clause of last year's Pharmacy Bill-viz, the proposal to admit Minor men as members of the Society. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was very anxious, he said, that the original intention of the framers of the Pharmacy Act should now be carried out. The late Mr. Sandford, having regard to the fact that the standard of the Minor examination would gradually rise as the trade got more educated, thought that a man who passed that examination would be sufficiently educated to understand and be interested in all the educational and other objects of the Pharmaceutical Society, and that he might therefore be admitted to the Society and its full privileges as a member. In the draft Bill a clause was inserted to the effect that after the passing of the Act every person who had passed the Minor examination, as well as all those who were in business at the time of the passing of the Act, should be made members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Sandford conceived that if a man had passed the Minor examination, and was in business on his own account, it was desirable that he should become one of the body politic, with the sameprivileges as a pharmaceutical chemist member. Bill was in Parliament this clause was attacked vigorously by some of the younger pharmaceutical chemist members,

and it became necessary to accept a compromise. That compromise was that chemists and druggists in business at the time of the passing of the Act should be eligible to be elected members, and that men who thereafter passed the Minor examination, and were placed on the register of chemists and druggists, should be, not members, but associates, and when in business should be called associates in business, and have votes and all the privileges of members, except the right to sit on the Council. They had been very anxious to join all members of the trade together in one In this connection the question of whether community. a man had passed the higher examination seemed to him a matter of supreme indifference. To those who were anxious to become as highly educated in their craft as possible, it seemed unnecessary to offer inducements. He had never been able to see why such a one should hesitate in the least to concede that his brother who had not passed quite so high an examination should in the Society have the same status as himself. It was, he knew, the fact that the old Pharmaceutical Society was being practically dissolved. The Act of 1868 completely undid a number of The charter of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Act of 1852 vested everything in pharmaceutical chemiststhe members who were on that register. Then they came to 1868, and the great change in regard to those who were by the Legislature considered to be sufficiently far advanced to keep an open shop and be called chemists and druggists. Many of them thought that once compulsory examination should begin the majority of their young men would go for the higher qualification. He regretted to say that in this he was sorely disappointed. It was very disappointing to find that all over the country—and especially in Scotland—such a relatively small number went up for the higher examination. He assured all those young people that it would be greatly to their advantage to get the additional knowledge which was acquired by going for the Major examination. But they could not compel it. They did not wish to compel it, and therefore they must deal with that great class of men who might be said to be the backbone of any business —those men who were not brilliant, but good enough for the safety of the public. They must be prepared to ask those men to go with them and join hands and become members of he body politic, and they must ask those men in the future, in exercising their voting powers, to have some sympathy for "auld lang syne" with the Pharmaceutical Society. This change of affairs having come about, the thing must be faced and dealt with, and they were very anxious and had been quite willing to go to Parliament with a short Bill, in the hope that it might be non-contentious, in order that this anomaly might be as speedily as possible removed.

## LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of this Society, held on January 24, Mr. Wardleworth showed a fine specimen of the fruit of Coca Erythroxylon, and Dr. LARKIN read an instructive paper on "Electricity, and its Application to Medical Purposes." Dr. Bark assisted the lecturer in the experimental part, and showed some of the most recent additions to medical appliances. A most ingenious cautery for cauterising the throat and nostrils, of his own invention, was shown. Several of the audience volunteered to aid in the demonstrations of the efficiency of a new lamp for lighting the interior of the body, and when the lamp was placed in their mouth, and the lectures room thrown into darkness, the result was eerie in the extreme, their skulls glowing with light, while the passage of the light through their eyes heightened the weird effect. It was then seen that such a lamp must be of great advantage in localising any abnormal growth, and indicating its exact position and outline.

## EDINBURGH CHEMISTS,' ASSISTANES,' AND APPREN . TICES' ASSOCIATION.

AT the meeting held on Wednesday, January 16. Mr. A. MACKENZIE described the methods of determining Molecular Weight, and Mr. C. A. MACPHERSON read a note on Weights and Measures in which he gave an historical sketch of the

origin of standards, tracing them from the rude methods adopted by primitive races. He showed how many of these still survive in common use, and also showed the connection between them and the present more refined methods recognised among civilised nations. In the absence of Mr. Donald McEwan, other notes were postponed to a future meeting.

#### CAMBRIDGE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of this Association was held on January 18. Alderman Deck, F.C.S., President, in the chair. Mr Ernest S. Peck, M.P.S., delivered a lecture on "Water Analysis," and gave a demonstration of several of the processes employed. The experiments were successfully carried out with specially arranged apparatus, lent by Mr. C. T. Heycock, M.A., King's College. A discussion followed, which was taken part in by the President, Mr. A. Wyatt, M.A., F.C.S., and Mr. A. S. Campkin, J.P., in which the rising pharmacist was urged to direct his attention to this branch of chemical analysis. Mr. E. S. Peck was warmly thanked for his lecture.

#### BRISTOL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on January 21 at University College, Bristol, Mr. Berry, President, in the chair. Mr. KEEN, Hon. Secretary, read the report of the Council for 1894, which stated that the number of members continued nearly the same as it had been for the last five years. The library and collection of materia medica is now housed and cared for in the College. To meet a general desire for the promotion of systematic teaching in materia medica and pharmacy (in addition to chemistry and botany, which are well provided at University College), the Council had determined to accept a very kind offer made by Mr. Keen, pharmaceutical chemist, of Bristol, to make the experiment for one session of holding a weekly class for "Readings and illustrations of the pharmacy and materia medica of the Pharmacopeia." A fee of 7s. 6d. was charged to each student, but Mr. Keen had declined to receive any remuneration. [We understand the class consisted of thirteen students, who have attended with great regularity] The Council of University College had kindly allowed the use of a room for the meetings, and Messrs. White and Towerzey (Giles, Schacht & Co.) had permitted the class to meet occasionally in their laboratory, and witness pharmaceutical processes. The experiment had been distinctly succe-sful. The demand for books from the library continued fairly good, and the collection of materia medica was being turned to good account by Mr. Keen.

Mr. Stroud, Treasurer, reported a balance in hand of

Mr. Stroud, Treasurer, reported a balance in hand of 91. 14s. The Chairman, in proposing that the report and statement of accounts be received and adopted, expressed warm appreciation of Mr. Keen's generous labours. He had long hoped for a complete school of pharmacy in Bristel, where apprentices and assistants might qualify themselves in full for the examination-room without the intermediate offices of the London crammer, and he still continued to indulge that hope. Perhaps, however, a compulsory curriculum was a first step, then a well-organised scheme of instruction would become a comparatively easy matter. Meanwhile, he felt very grateful to Mr. Keen for volunteering to fill the void. The proposition of the Chairman was seconded by Mr. CHANDLER, and carried. The new Council was then elected, and the officers appointed as follows:—Mr. Allen, President; Mr. Stroud, Vice-President and Treasurer; Mr. Keen, Hon. Secretary; Council—Messrs. Berry, Chandler, Pitchford, Plumley, Richards, Schacht, Towetzey, Warren, and White.

## GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMA-CEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

AT the fortnightly meeting of this Association, on January 24, Mr. J. RUTHERFORD HILL, Edinburgh, read a paper, illustrated by an interesting display of exhibits, entitled

### MATERIA MEDICA AND OTHER NOTES.

Mr. Hill stated that he had intended to say something with reference to recent developments in materia medica, especially the return to long-discarded animal materia medica,

but unforeseen circumstances had prevented him carrying out his original idea. Instead of that he had brought together a few articles which he thought might be profitable to study, and which are comprised in the following paragraphs.

Cinnamon. - The lecturer showed a portion of a branch, with leaves, from a plant of Cinnamomum zeylanicum growing in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. He referred to the figure of the leaf in Bentley's and other manuals of botany, where it appears as an illustration of a ribbed leaf, this feature being well seen in the specimen. He also gave a description of the cinnamon-gardens near Colombo, which are arranged like an oak coppice, such as we have in some parts of Scotland and England, the quills of commerce being prepared from the bark of the young shoots sent up after pruning from the truncated stocks.

Asafatida. - Mr. Hill exhibited a specimen of the essential oil of asafætida, presented by Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Treacher The oil was obtained as a by-product in the straining of crude asafætida. The drug contains from to 6 to 9 per cent. of the oil, which is a mixture of sulphide and bisulphide of allyl in varying proportions, and yielding from

16 to 25 per cent. of sulphur.

Cocaine Benzoate in large, acicular crystals was shown. It had been crystallised from a strong aqueous solution, on exposure to a temperature a few degress below the normal, and had been handed to him by Messrs. Duncan, Flock-

hart & Co.

Glass Pestle.—This specimen consisted of the fragments of a glass pestle which had spontaneously fractured with explosive force. The pestle had been in use for many years, and had been used in dissolving ammonium carbonate, cleaned, dried, and set aside a short time before it fractured. The fragments of glass presented a curious structure, like crystals radiating from a centre. One piece of glass, forming the core of the pestle, was fractured so as to resemble a series of minute glass funnels placed one above the other, but closer examination showed the crystals to be arranged in a spiral manner. It was suggested that the inner portion of the glass had solidified more slowly than the outer portion, giving rise to molecular tension between the two; that the outer skin had probably got worn away, allowing the inner portion to come in contact with the mortar, which started a molecular disturbance ending in disruption just as in the case of a Rupert's drop.

Chinese Oil of Peppermint .- This exhibit consisted of three small phials each containing about half a fluid drachm of Chinese oil of peppermint. They were put up in small oblong pasteboard boxes with a Chinese label attached. They had been purchased in a Rangoon bazaar, where they are sold for

about  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . each.

Borneo Camphor .- A piece of the wood of Dryobalanops aromatica from Johore was shown with the particles of camphor in situ in a longitudinal crack in the stem. Specimens of the crude and purest varieties of the camphor were also shown. Text-books state that Borneo camphor differs from laurel camphor in not volatilising at the ordinary temperature of the air. This was shown not to be the case by the presence of several crystals of camphor on the inside of the glass at the back of each bottle. The amount of volatilisation was, however, very much less than laurel camphor shows. Text-books also state that Borneo camphor can be known from laurel camphor by the fact that it sinks in water. Three pieces were tried, of which one sank and the other two floated. Mr. Hill said it was quite the exception to find a piece that would sink, and the piece which sank in this case rose to the surface in a few minutes and floated.

Acacia Gum .- This consisted of three samples of acacia gum sent by Messrs. Brignardello, of Geneva, which were much admired, and resembled closely the finer varieties of Egyptian gum not now commonly seen in commerce. Specimen No. 1 was valued at 186s. per cwt., No. 2 at 110s. per cwt., and No 3 at 81s. per cwt. Mr. Hill stated that a lithographer had recently informed him that none of the acacia-gum substitutes introduced within the last few years had been found suitable for the finer kinds of lithographic work. They all seem to contain some acid principle which acts upon the stone. When work with fine lines had been put upon the stone and the stone laid away, it was found when it was taken out again that the fine lines had become quite blurred and destroyed, and the stone was described as "rotten." For such work they still?

therefore, employ only the true acacia gum.

Salicylic Acid, physiologically pure, and bearing the certificate of Professor Charteris, sent by Messrs. Schering, Berlin, was shown as being of interest, especially in Glasgow, where the sanitary authorities had attempted unsuccessfully to enforce the standard of purity claimed by Professor Charteris by means of the Food and Drugs Act. Mr. Hill thought the claim made by Professor Charteris was not quite justified by the facts. At the same time, the new Pharmacopæia would certainly require a higher standard of purity for carbolic acid, and in this way a higher degree of purity in salicylic acid would be attained. He did not think Professor Charteris's claims had produced any great permanent change in the kind of salicylic acid used in pharmacy. [Surely this is contrary to general experience? -ED.]

Afzelia cuangensis.-Mr. Hill exhibited the large brown pod of this South African leguminous tree, containing a number of black beans about 1 inch long, and surrounded for one-third of their surface by a very brilliant red-coloured arillus. The specimen had been handed to him by Mr. David Watson, a member of the Glasgow Association, for identification. This is the bean referred to in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 12, page 52, and by Mr.

T. B. Groves on January 19, page 89.

Pilocarpus microphyllus.—The new species of Pilocarpus first noted in commerce as false senna. The researches of Greenish, Holmes, and Thiselton Dyer were referred to, and the leaves compared with a specimen of Pernambuco jaborandi (Pilocarpus Jaborandi) and Paraguay jaborandi (Pilocarpus pinnatifolius).

Mannite.—This had been extracted from dandelion-roots grown in East Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh, by the late Mr. Thomas Smith. Before the railway passed through the garden the ground was lying waste, and grew great quantities of dandelion. Messrs. T. & H. Smith used to send a man with a barrow, and he could collect a hundredweight or so of the root in a very short time. It was from roots so gathered that the mannite had been obtained.

Orpiment.—This was a fine crystalline mass of orpiment from Persia recently presented to the museum by Mr. Wight.

Analysis showed-

|          |      |        |         |       |     | 3   | Per cent. |
|----------|------|--------|---------|-------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Arsenic  |      |        |         |       | • • |     | 58-34     |
| Zinc     |      |        |         |       |     |     | 0.60      |
| Sulphur, | loss | and in | soluble | • • • |     | • • | 41.06     |
|          |      |        |         |       |     |     |           |
|          |      |        |         |       |     |     | 100.00    |

Other specimens shown were a flowering-branch of Eucalyptus pauciflora, grown in the open air in Arran; strophanthus follicles, scraped and unscraped; asbestos, from the island of Unst, Shetland; calcite crystallised on hæmatite, from Lancashire; and the rare chemicals, cinchonidine camphorate, quinine anethol, quinine anisate. Chinese insect wax, Indian blistering fly, a sample of beetle-eaten scammony, a twig showing an incrustation of sticklac, a pudding of guarana, and Gurjun balsam.

AMERICAN IRISH MOSS.—In the little town of Jericho Massachusetts, boys, men and women are engaged in collecting and drying this seaweed for the market. When the weed is first brought in by the boats, each of which gets about a barrel and a half, it is taken upon creels and spread out upon the sandy beach; it is turned over daily, as in haymaking, for the space of two weeks. Each morning it is washed in clean sea-water (fresh water ruins it). It is thus gradually bleached, as when first gathered it is of a light green colour, and in the course of a few weeks becomes successively red, pink, and finally nearly white. The moss that the storms tear loose and scatter upon the rocks is gathered and classed as hand-picked, bringing generally 4 or 1/2c. per lb. more than that gathered in the usual way for commerce. Should a spell of rainy weather come on during the season of gathering, heavy unbleached muslin covers are used to protect the moss, which is packed up in heaps. crops are obtained each year, the first one being the better; the late crop is liable to be injured by a little black vegetable growth called glut, caused, it is said, by the warmer water of August days.

## Legal Reports.

## RIVAL SAUCE-MANUFACTURERS.

In the action by Mr. Powell (Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds) against Mr. Robert Piper, trading as the Melton Sauce Company, 31 Brunel Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Justice Stirling gave judgment on Saturday in the Chancery Division of the High Court upon the motion of the plaintiff. The action was brought to restrain the defendant from selling as "Yorksbire Relish" any sauce not manufactured by the plaintiffs; and in default of defence his Lordship granted perpetual injunction, with costs.

## SALE OF PRUSSIC ACID.

## WHAT IS "KNOWN TO THE SELLER"?

AT the Chesterfield County Police Court, on Saturday, January 26, before Mr. E. W. Barnes and other Magistrates, Thomas Henry Bradley, \* chemist, of Whittington Moor, was charged with selling, on January 18, to Albert Wallace Belfitt, grocer's assistant, prussic acid, Belfitt being a person unknown to him and not being introduced by some person known to him. Mr. Walker, solicitor, Chesterfield, appeared for the defendant.

On the date named in the summons Belfitt obtained some prussic acid from the defendant, which he took, and died the same afternoon. At the inquest, the jury found that the deceased committed suicide whilst under the influence of drink. The police were recommended to take the matter

Daisy Lowndes, a girl 16 years of age, of Whittington Moor, was the first witness called. She said she went to

the defendant's shop, and saw Belfitt there.

The Magistrates' Clerk: Did you sign anything?—Yes,

What?-My name in a book.

Did you write that? (Handing to witness a book.)—Yes,

Who asked you to sign your name?—Mr. Bradley.

Was Belfitt there at the time?—Yes, sir.

Was he buying anything?—Yes, sir.

What?-I know he was buying poison, but I don't know what they called it.

Did you hear hlm say what it was for?-To poison a dog, sir.

Did you know this man Belfitt? Had you seen him before ?-No, sir.

You have lived in Whittington some time, haven't you?-Yes, sir.

Do you know why you signed the book? Did Mr. Bradley explain why?-Yes; he said the man wanted the poison to poison a dog with.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walker: Did you read the heading over the signature?-No, sir.

How long had you the book in your hand?—The book was on the counter.

You could have read what was at the top of your signature? Yes.

Had you known Mr. Bradley a considerable time?—Yes, sir

And been to his shop a number of times?—Yes.

He would know your name was Daisy Lowndes?—Yes.

You heard part of the conversation?-Yes.

And knew he was buying a dangerous poison to poison a dog with, as he told Mr. Bradley?—Yes. I did not hear all the conversation.

Were you there when Mr. Bradley said he would prefer not to sell the poison?-No.

Did you tell Mr. Bradley whether you knew Belfitt or not

when he asked you to sign the book?

The Clerk: I don't think it matters, Mr. Walker; the Act says "known to the seller."

Mr. Walker pressed the question, and the witness replied in the negative.

Mr. Walker: For anything you knew when you signed the book Mr. Bradley thought you knew the man?

The Chairman of the Bench asked for a copy of the Act. which was handed him.

Witness, further questioned by Mr. Walker, said she lived within three minntes' walk of Belfitt's honse.

James Dunn, of Whittington, was the next witness. He said he remembered being in the defendant's shop. He went in on the heels of the man Belfitt. When he got in, Belfitt was asking Mr. Bradley for some poison, stating that he had a dog he wanted to destroy. Mr. Bradley objected, saying, "We don't like to let this stuff go out of our presence; indeed, we like in all cases to administer it ourselves." Belfitt then said, "But the dog is a long way from here." Mr. Bradley asked where it was, and Belfitt said it was at Handley. Mr. Bradley asked him if he knew a Mr. Walker, of Handley. He said, "Do you mean Lawyer Walker?" Mr. Bradley said, "No; I mean his father." Belfitt then said, "Yes; I do. He lives at West Handley." Mr. Bradley told Belfitt that Mr. Walker would be coming down the following day, and asked him if he would come down then, and bring the dog. Belfitt replied that it was a long way to come. Belfitt then pnt his hand into his pocket, threw a shilling on the counter, and said, "You needn't be afraid of me having this poison; don't think I want anything myself, as I am too fond of living and a drop of booze." Witness was then supplied with what he required, and came out of the shop.

Mr. Walker rose to cross-examine the witness.

The Chairman: Is that the case?

Deputy Chief-Constable Carline: Yes, sir.

The Chairman (to Mr. Walker): I don't think you need cross-examine the witness. The Bench are of opinion there is no case under this Act; but they wish also to say the police were perfectly right in bringing it up. It is very important that matters of this kind should be dealt with most carefully.

## THE CHEMIST AND HIS TENANT.

GEORGE WOODHOUSE PORRETT, a chemist, 2 High Street Homerton, appeared to two summonses at North London Police Court on January 23 for (1) damaging the fittings of the house of which he was tenant, and (2) assaulting Mrs. Ellen Bunn, a lady to whom he had sublet the premises. The evidence showed that the defendant took the premises for three years at an annual rental of 45*l*. He cleared his goods out prior to January 14, and on that day went to the house and was refused admission by Mrs. Bunn, who, it appeared, had been instructed not to re-admit him. He pushed past her, and she fell on the stairs, which constituted the assault complained of. It was also alleged the defend-ant did damage to gas-fittings, &c., which the defendant said were his property, and which he was going to remove. The defendant excitedly said it was a lie when Mrs. Bnnn said he assaulted her, and contended that he had a right to remove the fittings which he had paid for. With this denial he submitted that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction: that it was a civil and not a criminal case. Mrs. Bunn added that when the defendant rushed into the house he flourished a screwdriver, saying he would show her who was master if she interfered with him. The defendant now said he was still responsible for the premises, and wished to eject Mrs. Bunn. As a fact, he had an ejectment order from that Court. Mr. Fenwick: You should have waited until the officers of the Court served the ejectment order. Mr. Fenwick adjourned the case as to the alleged damage, and bound the defendant over in his own recognisances of 5l. to be of good behaviour for three months.

## ABOUT THE FIXTURES.

THE adjourned action occupied the attention of Mr. Lane, Q.C., at North London Police Court nearly the whole of Monday afternoon. Mr. Porrett took a shop and fixtures at Frampton Park Road, Hackney, paid 25% for the trade fixtures, and agreed to pay 45l. per annum for the shop and premises for three years. He sublet a portion of the house to Mr. and Mrs. Bunn. After a year's residence he found the business did not pay, and being desirous of going elsewhere to get a living, he shut up shop at Frampton Park Road, and took away the trade fixtures he had purchased,

The Clerk: I don't think it matters in the least.

<sup>\*</sup> No one of this name on the Register of Chemists and Druggists.-- Eo.

as well as his stock and furniture. Mr. and Mrs. Bunn and family he left in the house, and after he had gone the superior landlord (Mr. Watson, a butcher) came along, and appointed the Bunns as caretakers of the house, with instructions not to re-admit Mr. Porrett. But the latter contended that he was still master of the situation, that he was still responsible for the rent of the house and shop, that he had not given up possession, and that the Bunns were his tenants. He gave them notice to quit, and when he found that they did not obey this, he went into the house and cut off the water, so as to deprive them of that necessary during their disputed tenancy. For forcing his way into the house Mr. Porrett was summoned for assault, as above stated, and for cutting off the water he was summoned for wilful and malicious damage, in which latter charge was also included the taking down of gasfittings in the shop. Mr. Porrett, who argued his case rather ably, declared there was no malice in the transaction at all, especially as regarded Watson. His sole object was to get rid of the Bunns. And, with regard to the gasfittings, these were four upright lights in the shop which gave reflection to the carboys in the window, and were attached to a screen which he was entitled to take away. He submitted that he was anxious to give up the house on the best terms possible, and uninterrupted access was necessary to put the house into the same repair in which he found it. He could not stay there and ruin himself. He did not take sufficient to pay the rent. A lengthy argument ensued between Watson's solicitor and the Magistrate as to whether Porrett had not deserted the premises when he went out. There was a clause in the agreement to the effect that the tenant should not sub-let, and that if, during the tenancy, he deserted the premises, the landlord should have the power to re-enter the premises and take possession. Clearly, argued the solicitor, Porrett had broken his contract by sub-letting, and there was no doubt he took his goods away never intending to return. Mr. Lane replied that this might be a question of forfeiture, but under the present summonses would not prevail. The fact of sub-letting would not render the lease null and void, and that he had not deserted the premises was proved by his leaving the Bunns there. There was no moral doubt as to the intention of Porrett—viz., to leave the place and not return—but in strict law the place had not been deserted. Besides, he did not give the Bunns notice to quit until he himself was going away; and that he subsequently acted as responsible for the premises was proved by his appearance at this Court asking for an ejectment order against the Bunns. The solicitor urged that the people left in the house by Porrett were not asked to take care of it, and the place, consequently, so far as Porrett was concerned, was left to the mercy of anybody. Mr. Lane said that, under all the circumstances. he would have to find for the defendant on both summonses. It was clear that Porrett had not abandoned his title to the premises; and, therefore, he had a reasonable right to enter and to take proceedings to get rid of his lodgers. The assault upon Mrs. Bunn was proved to be only resisting her attempt to keep him out, and the alleged malicious damage to the waterpipe had been explained. With regard to the future the solicitor might be able to advise his client how to get possession of the house and shop; but both these summonses would have to be dismissed.

## THE MEDICINE-STAMP.

AT Greenwich Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Jas. Watson Black, chemist, of 11 Kirkdale, Sydenham, was summoned by Wm. Henry Rogers, an officer of the Inland Revenue, for exposing for sale a bottle containing a certain embrocation liable to stamp duty not duly stamped. The defendant did not appear, but in order to save the attendance again of an Inland Revenue officer from Wiltshire, that gentleman's formal evidence of the purchase of a 3s. bottle of embrocation was given, after which Mr. Kennedy adjourned the summons.

## DEVELOPING A COUGH-MIXTURE BUSINESS.

In the Lord Mayor's Court on January 29, before the Assistant Judge (Mr. Roxburgh) and a jury, Mr. G. C. Hounsell, a merchant, of Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, E.C.,

sued Mr. J. H. Pearson, chemist, Peterborough, for 151.58.7d., balance of commission earned. According to the plaintiff's case the parties became acquainted in February, 1893. The defendant was anxious at the time to develop the sale of a cough-preparation called "Cherry Balsam." The defendant (said the plaintiff) showed him a statement of the sales effected, and asked him if he could find 500l, to develop the sale. He (plaintiff) replied that his best plan was to increase his advertisements, which he could do at a very small cost to himself by arranging to pay for them "per double contra." Double contra meant that the proprietors of papers undertook to insert advertisements, and give orders for goods to double the value, paying half the amount in cash and deducting half as the price of the advertisement. The defendant feil in with the plan, and an agreement was drawn up by which the plaintiff was to arrange for the insertion of the advertisements, and to be paid commission, in some cases 10 per cent. and in others 5 per cent, upon the amount of the orders "per contra," and 2½ per cent. on cash orders. He (plaintiff) did the work, and procured the insertion of the advertisements in various papers. His account for commission amounted to 35l. 5s. 7d.; he had been paid 20l. on account. In cross-examination plaintiff said the defendant first suggested to him that he (plaintiff) should get him a partner or bring 500l. into the business. The commission was payable under the contract on the acceptance of the orders for the advertisements. He did not get commission from the proprietors of the papers in which the advertisements appeared. One of the items claimed was in respect of advertisements inserted in the Grocers' Association List. The defence was that, as the defendant in some cases had not been asked by the proprietors of papers to supply goods "per contra," the plaintiff was in those cases not entitled to his commission. The defendant stated in evidence that the business of the Grocers' Association was introduced by himself. Witness was asked to state the amounts which he had received from proprietors of papers in respect of goods supplied "per double contra," when Mr. Glyn (counsel for plaintiff) admitted that goods had not been ordered to the amounts of the different contracts which had been entered into. His case was, he said, that as soon as the plaintiff procured theorders for the advertisements and the bargains to supply goods "per contra," he had performed his part of the contract, and the commission accrued. The defendant, continuing his evidence, stated that he was prepared to pay commission on all contracts that had been carried out, but he would not pay on unfulfilled contracts. He (defendant) never suggested to the plaintiff that he should get him a partner or bring money into his business for the purpose of developing it. That was the plaintiff's own suggestion. Mr. C. J. Boyce, manufacturers' agent, said that the custom in this business was that where payment for advertisements was made in goods in lieu of cash, the commission was payable in instalments-half on the acceptance of the contract, and half on its completion. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and judgment was entered accordingly.

## CARRIERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

In the City of London Court, on Tuesday, before Mr Commissioner Kerr, Messrs. H. T. & T. W. Moore, proprietors of Bull's Wharf, Queenhithe, E.C., sought to recover the sum of 71. 9s. 1d. for certain chemicals handed to the men in the service of the defendant, Mr. S. George, carman, 13 Cullum Street, E.C., for delivery, and which had not been delivered. In November, 1893, the plaintiffs alleged, an order came to them to deliver ten bags of chemicals to the defendant, who was to take them to their customer. The plaintiffs' men delivered by mistake twelve bags, and it was not until August last year that the plaintiffs found out the mistake. They now sued the defendant, therefore, for the value of the two bags not delivered. Evidence was called to show that the goods were in the defendant's possession, but the indistinctness with which the figures were written brought forth from Mr. Commissioner Kerr a suggestion that the men who had written them should attend the evening classes established by the School Board. Mr. Rawlinson, for the defendant, said the bags had never been handed as alleged to the defendant's men. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the documents were against the defendant. Mr. Rawlinson urged

that the defendant could not he held liable, as there had been no conversion of the goods. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said if the defendant did his husiness in such an unbusinesslike way and so carelessly, he ought to satisfy a jury that it was done honestly. He adjourned the case for trial before a

## DOCTOR SUED FOR SLANDER BY CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT.

AT the Greenock Sheriff Court on Thursday last week, proof was led in an action in which John Connor, druggist's assistant, residing at 39 Bank Street, sues William Cairns, medical practitioner, residing at 19 Ardgowan Square, for 500% damages for slander. (The hearing occupied three days.) Pursuer states that he is assistant in the shop of Dr. Laurie, at 38 East Hamilton Street, where messages were received for defender, who also had the use of a room in said shop for consultation. In October last defender accused pursuer in the shop of prejudicing the minds of his patients against him in favour of Dr. Laurie, which pursuer denied. Defender also stated or threatened on said occasion that he might make it a serious matter for pursuer with the Pharmaceutical Society in connection with his Preliminary examination, or words of the like import. Defender further intimated that he intended removing his name plate from the door of the shop (which he had since done), and also his intention to cease to consult there. Defender, so the condescendence avers, also stated to Dr. Doherty within the Apothecaries' Hall, Hamilton Street, that when he made the accusation to pursuer the latter had winced under it. In November defender also made a similar statement to Dr. Laurie, within the shop in East Hamilton Street, and with the view, pursuer helieves, of injuring his character and reputation with his employer and getting him dismissed from his situation. On the same day defender called upon Frank Lambie, clerk in the goods department of the Caledonian Railway Company, at his place of employment in Greenock, and stated to him that there were rumours that Lambie had sat for Connor's examination, and asked him if it was true, to which Lambie replied he had not; whereupon defender stated that he had received a letter from Connor's agents regarding the matter, but did not see his way to apologise until he had written to the Pharmaceutical Society and made inquiries. On November 1 pursuer consulted his law agents on the subject, and on the following day they wrote to defender asking him to withdraw the unfounded imputations and apologise. On November 3 defender called upon said law agents, and stated that a communication was being made to the Pharmaceutical Society with the view of getting information as to the papers written by pursuer at his said Preliminary examination, and that until he heard from said Society he not only declined to withdraw, but adhered to the statements complained of. Pursuer, states that he presented himself for examination and duly passed at the diet held at Edinhurgh in January, 1892, and he brings this action for the purpose of vindicating his character. He also mentions that his employer has threatened to dismiss him unless the matter is satisfactorily cleared up.

Defender, in reply, states that he had heen informed that messages which had been left for him at said shop had not been communicated timeously, but had either been sent to other practitioners, or kept till next morning, while messages left for Dr. Laurie were telephoned to him. Defender admits that he informed Dr. Doherty of what had passed between pursuer and him; and that, on the occasion referred to, he stated to Dr. Laurie that, if all stories were true, it would go hard with pursuer about his Preliminary examination, and also that he was prepared to stand by any statement he had made to Dr. Doherty. The interview with Lambie is admitted, and it is explained that Lambie had previously made a statement to several parties to the effect that he had passed pursuer's examination for him. It is denied that pursuer passed the examination stated. In point of fact, said examination was passed by the Frank Lamhie referred to, who represented himself to he pursuer. Defender pleads in law that, not having slandered pursuer, he is entitled to absolvitor, with expenses. He pleads veritas, and contends that the damages claimed are ex-

cessive.

Dr. Cairns, the defender, who was first called, bore out the statement made in the defences as to his dealings with pursuer. He sent a fictitious message to Connor in the East Hamilton Street shop with a view—there having heen complaints by his patients that messages were not expeditiously attended to-of seeing how Connor would deal with it. He complained to the pursuer three days later of his messages not being properly attended to, and mentioned that on one occasion Dr. Laurie's name had heen used-a messenger had been told that he could not get Dr. Cairns, but could have Dr. Laurie. He told Dr. Doherty that pursuer looked put about when it was hinted that he had not passed the examination in question, but got someone to personate him. He afterwards spoke to Dr. Laurie, stating that he was prepared to adhere to what he had stated to Dr. Doherty. He saw the man Lamhie, and inquired of him if he had not made the statement that he had passed Connor's examination. He denied doing so, and said he was not in Edinhurgh that day, hut in Glasgow. Dr. Cairns denied having said on that occasion that he did not see his way to apologise until he had made inquiries of the Pharmaceutical Society. He first had information as to Connor not passing his examination ahout a year ago from Dr. Craig Hunter, and witness and others also heard from a boy named Taylor, in a chemist's at Hillend, the statement that Lambie had said in the presence of witnesses that he passed Connor's examination.

John Connor next went into the box, and denied prejudicing Dr. Cairns with his patients. When Dr. Cairns first mentioned this matter of an examination, he thought it was the Minor examination, but afterwards he learnt that it was his Preliminary examination that was referred to. His employer, having heard of the charge, said he would need to clear himself, or not continue any longer in his Witness denied that he had heen personated at the examination, which took place on Tuesday, January 12. He personally passed, and produced a fee receipt. Lambie, who was then a pupil-teacher, assisted him in his studies. He went to Edinburgh on the date named, and made his way to the examination-hall in York Place. He inscribed his name in the visitors' book at the Museum, and identified the handwriting now. He met Lambie the same evening at Glasgow as he came from Edinburgh, and they returned to Greenock together. He went up for his Minor examination in September, 1894, and failed.

Cross-examined: He recognised John Bowman, who was called into court, as heing a young man sitting at the examination in 1892. He also recognised Mr. Rutherford Hill as being present, and Mr. Stevenson, who conducted the examination, these gentlemen being in court. He had no conversation with Lambie since the action was raised, and Lambie had not advised him to withdraw the case.

Mr. Morrison, representing the Pharmaceutical Society,

and Mrs. Connor having given evidence,
James Guthrie, Roseburn Terrace, Edinburgh, chemist's assistant, identified Lambie as the young man who sat next to him at the Pharmaceutical Society's Preliminary examination in 1892.

Frank Lambie, clerk, of East Crawford Street, Greenock (21), said he coached Connor for about a year. He made arrangements with him to meet in Glasgow on the day of the examination. He told the headmaster of his school, when he asked for permission to absent himself, that he was going to Edinhurgh. He said that because, if he had mentioned Glasgow, he would only have been allowed half a day. He, however, went on to Edinburgh merely to use the privilege ticket he had, returning to Glasgow by the 4 o'clock train. He met Connor later in the evening, and returned with him to Greenock. He had seen neither Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Sutherland, nor the hrothers Bowman in Edinburgh on January 12, 1892, and he had never been at the office of the Pharmaceutical Society, Edinburgh, in his life. He admitted saying to several persons that he had passed Connor's examination for him; but when he said that he was only speaking figuratively, and meant that the credit of passing was due to him and not to Connor.

Further evidence having been adduced from Dr. Doherty

and Mr. Ingram,

John Bowman deposed at the luncheon interval of the examination he went to meet his hrother, and he came out of the examination hall with Lambie. Connor was with Lambie outside the bnilding. Connor accompanied witness about Edinburgh in the afternoon. They returned to the examination room about 4 o'clock, and again met Lambie and his brother. They all had some refreshment together, and subsequently went to the Waverley station, Connor and Lambie seeing witness and his brother off by train.

A. N. Bowman, brother of the previous wituess, corroborated, and J. G. Sutherland, chemist's assistant, a candidate at the same examination, also identified Lambie as having sat as a candidate. He did not see Connor.

Evidence was next given by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Mr.

Evideuce was next given by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Mr. Steveuson, and three youths, who had heard Lambie say he had passed Connor's examination for him, or words to that

effect.

Wm. Adamson, expert in handwriting, stated his opinion that the signature in the book at the Pharmaceutical Society's premises was in the handwriting of Lambie. There were peculiarities of caligraphy, which he described at length.

Mr. Alex. Marshall, handwriting expert, corroborated

generally the evidence of the last witness.

This concluded the case, and the Sheriff, after hearing the speeches of the agents on both sides, reserved judgment.

## LAC SULPH. FOR SULPH. PRECIP.

COLIN CLENT, 28 Bolton Road, druggist, was fined 10s. and costs at the Birmiugham Police Court, on January 25, for selling 2 oz. of precipitate of sulphur containing 47 per cent. of sulphate of lime. Inspector Davis proved visiting defeudant's shop and purchasing 2 oz. of precipitate of sulphur, which on analysis was found to contain 47 per cent. of sulphate of lime.

## Mew Companies and Company Mews.

DEVON ARSENIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED),—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To euter into an agreement, dated December 31, with the British Land and Industrial Company (Limited), and to purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, or otherwise acquire, work, develop, and turn to account any mines, minerals, and metals of any kind, including lead mines, arsenic, arsenical soot, blende, copper, tin, silver, or silver lead. Registered office, 5 Copthall Buildings, E.C.

COUNTY STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 800l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire, carry ou and extend the business of a family grocer, provision merchant, patent-medicine vendor, and honsehold ironmonger carried on as The County Stores, Lydney, Glos, and to enter into an agreement with Fanny K. Beard for the purpose. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—A E. Beard, grocer; F. F. Green, grocer; S. A. Hyett, mariner; C. Kenwood, boot-dealer; H. W. Mantle, grocer and draper; T. E. Beard, tinplate-worker; and W. Fisher, insurance agent, all of Lydney, Glos. Registered without Articles of Association.

London Chemical Company (Limited). — Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To euter into an agreement with Edward J Ellis, and to carry on at Stratford, Essex, or elsewhere, the business of chemical manufacturers, druggists, drysalters', oil and colourmen, drug, dyeware, paint and colour grinders, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—E. J. Ellis, F. J. Hatchman, Bow Bridge Wharf, Stratford, E., chemical manufacturers; G. Cox, H. Lafone, T. H. Horwood, 3 Salters' Hall Court, Canuon Street, E.C., solicitors; B. Jackson, 28 Fenchurch Street, E.C., chartered accountant; A. J. McMillan, 3 Salters' Hall Court, E.C., secretary. The first directors (to number not less than two nor more than four) are:—Edward J. Ellis and Frederick J. Hatchman. Qualification, 1 share. Remuneration, 156*l.* each per annum. Registered office, Bow Bridge Wharf, Stratford, E.

ELECTRICAL OIL REFINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To enter into an agree-

meut, dated January 21, between certain unuamed parties of the one part, and H. W. Bradley (for the company) of the other part, and to acquire, develop and turn to account a patent and other rights connected with the bleaching, refining, sweetening and purifying of oils and fats by means of electricity or otherwise, and obtaining colouring matter therefrom. The first subscribers (who each take one share) are:—G. H. Wise, 12 Junction Terrace, Hume Street, Hull, oil refiner; R. W. Hoar, 2 Albert Villas, Snaresbrook, oil-mill manager; L. W. Shepheard and R. Forster, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., clerks; H. W. Bradley, 5 Gray's Inn Square, W.C., clerk; H. N. Paisley, The Triangle, New Bernet, Herts, solicitor; W. C. Bradley, 5 Gray's Inn Square, W.C., solicitor. Registered without Articles of Association.

Foreign Chemists (Limited) (Wilcox & Co., &c.), report total sales for the six months ending December 31 last, 21,095*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*., and a net profit of 2,907*l*. 1*s*., and an interim dividend at the rate of 10*l*. per cent. per aunum, free of income-tax, has been declared.

## Trade=Marks Applied for.

A NY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," January 23, 1895.)

Anthion, and starlike device in ellipse; for chemical substances used in photography. By E. Schering, 170 Müllerstrasse, Berlin. The essential particular is the device. 183,653.

EUREKA, and device of quartered shield showing a lion, stag, lamb and pair of scales; for chemicals used for agricultural, veterinary, sanitary, &c., purposes. By C. P. Hayward, trading as Tomlinson & Hayward, Mint Street Chemical-works, Lincoln. The essential particular is the device. 181,144.

ZENINE; for an ointment for human use. By A. Jamieson, 1 York Place, Stirling. 183,736.

VIDONE; for a compound of hypophosphites. By E. Jones, 60 Miles Bauk, Hanley. 183,846.

YAMBA; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By A. Bishop & Sons (Limited), 17 Speck's Fields, 48 Spelman Street, Mile End, E.

Device of two stags supporting pagoda; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By Stolterfoht & Hirst, Praya Ccutral, Houg-Kong. 184,300.

ZETRIL; for lime and lemon juice beverages included in Class 2. By Laughlau, Rose & Co., 11 Curtain Road, Loudon, 184,157.

TREBLE X MALT EXTRACT, and device of vacuum pan, and wording; for malt extract. By Johnson's Saccharum Company, Carpenter's Road, Stratford, E. The essential particular is the device. 184,268.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," January 30, 1895.)

Device of loaded waggou and horses and driver; for artificial manure. By Halford, Plant & Co., The Chemical-works, Banbury. 184,204.

Aura-Rhyd; for medicine for human use. By Seymour, Hamilton & Co., 6 Farleigh Road, Stoke Newington, N.

Facsimile signature, and address, of applicants; for oils in class 47. By R Davidson & Co., 1 Rumford Court, Liverpool. 184,444.

<sup>&</sup>quot;How is your son getting along in college?" asked Farmer Corntossel's neighbour. "Purty well in some ways. I don't know how he's doin' in his studies. But from his last photograph I jedge he's discovered a hair tonic thet'll make his fortune."

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re CHARLES OFFER MARSH, of 63 High Street, Selly Oak, Chemist.

The first meeting of creditors in this matter was held on January 25, before the Official Receiver (Mr. Luke J. Sharp). The debtor has been summarily adjudged a bankrupt, and the Official Receiver is trustee. The statement of affairs shows debts 154l., assets 100l. Up to 1892 bankrupt was engaged as a chemist's manager at Selly Oak. In that year he commenced business at 63 High Street, Selly Oak, as a chemist. He then owed about 40l., and his assets consisted of cash 3l., and a reversionary interest under his grandfather's will. The fitting up of the shop cost 40l., towards which the bankrupt has paid 25l. In 1893 he was short of capital, and commenced borrowing money from professional moneylenders. He now owes 43l. 6s. in respect of those advances. The reversionary interest consists of a sum of 450l. payable on the death of the bankrupt's mother. It is mortgaged for 300l. in respect of a loan contracted in 1891. The mortgagee also holds a life policy for 250l. upon the bankrupt's life as security. The insolvency is attributed to bad trade and borrowing money at a heavy rate of interest.

Re JOHN EITLES (trading as JOHN ETTLES & SON), of 156 Herbert. Road, Plumstead, and 11 Green's End, Woolwich, Chemist.

AT the Greenwich Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Registrar Charles Pitt Taylor, this debtor appeared for mi, registrar charles ritt Taylor, this dector appeared for his public examination. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities 6,839\(\ell\). 17s. 6d, of which, however, only 534\(\ell\). 17s. 6d. was expected to rank, the remainder being fully secured. The assets (including stock-in-trade, cost 380\(\ell\), estimated to produce 180\(\ell\), and fixtures 100\(\ell\)) were, after allowing for preferential claims, 304\(\ell\). 0s. 7d. The receiving order was made on the debtage contains. receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition, November 15 last, and he had been adjudged a bankrupt. Delay had occurred owing to the debtor having obtained an extension of time in order that he might bring forward a proposal for a composition, but this eventually fell through.—
The debtor, in reply to questions, said that he commenced business as a chemist at 11 Green's End, Woolwich, in October, 1892, under the style of "John Ettles & Son," his capital at that time being about 400l He had then liabilities amounting to about 130l in respect of a previous business. He had been reducing those liabilities gradually while at Green's End, Woolwich, and had paid off about 1151. Prior to this date he carried on business as a chemist at 22 Lenden Road, Brighton, at High Street, Elgin, N.B., also at 47 Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and for about three years he appears to have been engaged in farming in Scotland. The stock, fixtures, lease, and goodwill of the business at Green's End, Woolwich, he now stated were purchased by him for 825%, 400%, about, of which was borrowed, and a portion of this was still owing. The yearly takings amounted to about 1,000% or 1,100%. When he had said at the preliminary examination that his capital only amounted to 300l, he could only say that he had not calculated properly. At the time he paid the first portion of the purchase money he borrowed 130%. About three weeks before the receiving order he was served with a writ for 1101., but not having sufficient money in hand he asked for time to enable him to try and sell bis business. From a statement of the debtor's at a later stage of the examination it would appear that Messrs. Southall, who were the creditors serving him with the writ, granted an extension of time by letter, but almost simultaneously served him with a judgment summons. In consequence, he had to call a meeting of his creditors, when he put down his assets at about 700%, and suggested that he should make a deed of assignment, but the creditors failed to find any one to take over the business, and ultimately he had to file his petition. The books kept by the bankrupt comprised ledgers with creditors and debtors, cash takings and petty disbursements books, day book and account rendered book, but these had not been balanced at any time during the

he stated, held mortgages on freehold property belonging to him in Elgin, a policy on his life, and the lease of his business premises. He attributed his failure to working on borrowed capital; but he admitted that he had the capital locked up in his business, and that he only paid 5 per cent. on it. Another cause, he said, was competition, and the bad state of trade. Some brisk competition in the shape of a drug-stores which had been opened. In reference to this, however, he admitted that, while in 1893 his takings amounted to about 1,200\(lambda\), in 1894 they amounted to about 1,000\(lambda\). He thought his net profit last year amounted to at least 250\(lambda\) or 270\(lambda\). He had always thought that his profits amounted to nearly 300\(lambda\). a year, and had lived up to about that, simply taking what money was wanted for household expenditure. During this time, too, he had to pay off old liabilities. He believed that \$25\(lambda\), the sum which he had paid Mr. Barrett for his Woolwich business, was too much, and he knew that the Official Receiver was only able to get 400\(lambda\). For it. He had not been specially pressed for money by any other firm when Messrs. Southall served him with the writ, but he had a overdraft at his bank. He had never advertised his business. He valued his business a year ago at about 700\(lambda\), and felt sure that since the Official Receiver had been carrying it on the takings had decreased considerably.

The examination was adjourned.

Re Francis Parsons Ward, 1 Tredegar Road, Bow, Chemist.

This case came before Mr. Registrar Linklater at last Tuesday's sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court, it being in the list of the day's public examinations. The debtor filed his petition on December 21, but in consequence of illness he has not yet filed the usual statement of his affairs. The following are the principal proofs tendered by creditors, viz.:—

|                    |       |     |    |    |     |    | £  | S. | d.  |  |
|--------------------|-------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|--|
| Braunstein, P.     | ••    | ••  | •• | •• |     |    | 12 | 0  | 0   |  |
| Cleaver, F. S. & S | on    |     |    |    |     | •• | 14 | 7  | 2   |  |
| Davy, Yates & Hi   | cks   |     |    |    |     |    | 46 | 13 | 1   |  |
| Everett, A         |       |     |    |    |     |    | 33 | 2  | 3   |  |
| Gorman Brothers    |       |     |    |    |     |    | 83 | 5  | 4   |  |
| Lawrance, H. A.    |       |     |    |    |     | •• | 19 | 5  | 10. |  |
| McRae, D           | ••    |     |    |    | • • |    | 18 | 10 | . 0 |  |
| Sanders, J. J.     |       | ••  |    | •• |     | •• | 11 | 18 | O   |  |
| Trenometh, J.      |       |     |    |    |     | •• | 15 | 0  | 0   |  |
| Willows, Francis   | & But | ler |    |    | ••  | •• | 11 | 5  | 1   |  |
| Woolbron, H. J.    |       | ••  |    |    |     |    | 11 | 17 | 10  |  |

Upon the case being called, Mr. Pope, Assistant Receiver, reported that he had received a medical certificate setting forth that the debtor was unable to attend the Court at present. Under those circumstances, he suggested that the examination should be adjourned to a fixed date.

By consent of all parties, the learned Registrar ordered the hearing to stand over to February 12.

Re William Goyne Stevens, trading as Joseph Thomas, Victoria Street, Paignton, Chemist and Druggist.

Itiminary examination that his capital only amounted to 300l, he could only say that he had not calculated properly. At the time he paid the first portion of the purchase-money he borrowed 130l. About three weeks before the receiving order he was served with a writ for 110l., but not having sufficient money in hand he asked for time to enable him to try and sell his business. From a statement of the debtor's at a later stage of the examination it would appear that Messrs. Southall, who were the creditors serving him with the writ, granted an extension of time by letter, but almost simultaneously served him with a judgment summons. In consequence, he had to call a meeting of creditors under this failure was held on January 29 at Plymouth. The statement of affairs filed by the debtor disclosed liabilities amounting to 491l., and the assets were estimated to produce 281l. The Official Receiver reported that the debtor was formerly in business at Brighton, but sold his business there in December, 1893, for creditors. With the balance he opened a sbop at Paignton. Twelve months ago the debtor's liabilities exceeded his assets by about 440l., and during the past year he had made a profit of 153l. He accounted for his deficiency by house-hold expenses, money laid out in fitting-up the shop and a soda-water factory adjoining, and amount written off for depreciation of stock, machinery, and fixtures. He estimated the had to file his petition. The books kept by the bankrupt comprised ledgers with creditors and debtors, cash takings and petty disbursements books, day book and account rendered book, but these had not been balanced at any time during the accounted for his deficiency by house-hold expenses, money laid out in fitting-up the shop and as a profit of 153l. He accounted for his deficiency by house-hold expenses, would only realise 100l at a forced that his stock would only realise 100l at a forced that the books, day book and account rendered book, but these had not been balanced at any time during the past year

to the fact that the dehts were incurred in connection with the Brighton business, and the hooks relating to that business were lost in transit. The Official Receiver said the unsecured liabilities would amount to 590%, instead of 490%, and that under these circumstances a larger sum than was at first contemplated would he required to pay the composition. The dehtor said he was still prepared to pay the composition, if the creditors would accept it, and provided it was sanctioned by the Court. It afterwards transpired that the number of proxies received in favour of the composition were not sufficient to carry the proposal into effect. The meeting was adjourned for a fortnight, in order that the necessary majority of creditors in favour of the composition might he obtained.

Re George Bernstein, 28 Budge Row, E.C., Chemical and Drug merchant.

This bankrupt, who traded as George Bernstein & Co., applied on Thursday to Mr. Registrar Giffard at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. Mr. E. S. Grey, Assistant Receiver, reported that the ranking liabilities were returned at 2,011. 9s, and that the assets had only realised 2s. 6d. The hankrupt commenced business as a chemical and drug merchant in 1884 at Jewry Street, E.C., in partnership, which was dissolved in November 1889. The husiness was removed to Crutched Friars, and carried on hy the hankrupt with the aid of money supplied by his wife, who, it was alleged by the bankrupt, had advanced 2,500l. Another partner was admitted in June 1891, hnt in the following December that partnership was dissolved, and the bankrupt subsequently started another business of a general merchant at Budge Row, where he traded until April 1894. Heattributed his failure chiefly to liability to costs given against him in divorce suits, to injury to his husiness caused by those proceedings, and to his inahility to recover a sum of money alleged to be due from a former partner. The offences charged by the Official Receiver were—1, insufficient assets to show 10s. in the £ on the unsecured indehtedness; 2, imperfect bookkeeping; and 3, trading with knowledge of insolvency.

The report having heen read, the hankrupt gave evidence with a view to disproving the charge made hy the Official Receiver. He contended that the hulk of his creditors had agreed to waive their claims; that the hooks of account had not heen imperfectly kept; that when dealing with the assets after the making of the Receiving Order he had no knowledge that such Order had been made; that six months after the I.O.U. had heen given to his wife, a letter was

written hy the latter waiving her claim.

After hearing the case the leared Registrar dismissed the allegation of misconduct, and on the ground of the three offences charged by the Official Receiver he suspended the order of discharge for two years.

## Gazette.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Drake, F. H., and Dawson, C. E., medical practitioners, Leeds, under the style of Drake and Dawson.

Green, Henry George, Bowman, John May, and Abrams, Edward Woolf, 28 St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastchcap, London, spice merchants; so far as regards Edward Woolf Abrams.

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

Baines, Charles Henry, 8 Endell Street, Long Acre, traveller in surgical instruments, January 26, High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

Pooley, Richard Charles Mason, Grove House, Wood Lane, Falmouth, Cornwall, physician.

Willington, G., Horse-shoe Alley, Baukside, an officer of the Roberts Patent Capsule Mineral-water Company (Limited).

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Glasscock, Annie Elizabeth, Folkestone, mineral-water manufacturer,
—discharge suspended for two years, ending December 3, 1896.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1867. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptey, and there is no provision in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Mill, Samuel Thomas, Higher Square, Ho'sworthy, chemist, grocer, and accountant. Trustee: William T. Kivell, Pyworthy, Holsworthy, auctioneer, &c. Sccured creditors, 14,1607. Dated, January 16; filed, January 22. Unsecured liabilities, 13,1027. 17s. 3d.; estimated net assets, 2,5337. 18s. 7d.

Parkinson, George William, 54A Welbeck Street, dentist. Assignces Alexander K. Butterworth, of York, and George M. Butterworth, of Swindon, solicitors. Dated, January 16; filed, January 22. Unsecured liabilities, 6761. 3s. Composition of 10s. in the pound, payable forthwith by the said assignces, in consideration of an absolute assignment to them by the creditors of their respective claims.

Rooth, John Sampson, the Walton Chemical-works and Fern Villas, Stonegravels, Chesterfield, chemical manufacturer. Trustee: William Brinning, Chesterfield, accountant. Secured creditors, 3,9431. 1s. 7d Dated, January 15; filed, January 18. Unsecured liabilities 3,6851. 18s. 81.; estimated net assets, 1,2541. 7s. 6d.

Schofield, John William, Front Street, Rothbury, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Thomas Gillespie, 54 Westgate Road, Newcastle-upou-Tyne, accountant. Dated January 21; filed January 25. Liabilities unsecured, 8111. 3s. 10d.; estimated net assets, 2251. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

|   |     | ž.  | 3. | $\alpha$ . |  |
|---|-----|-----|----|------------|--|
| Curry & Hutchinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne |     | 56  | 0  | 0          |  |
| Davy, -, Rothbury                       |     | 29  | 0  | 0          |  |
| Dixon, Mrs., Rothbury                   | • • | 23  | 0  | 0          |  |
| Heatley, James, Alnwick                 |     | 29  | 0  | 0          |  |
| Ismay, J., & Sons, Newcastle-upon-Tyne  |     | 48  | 0  | 0          |  |
| Raimes, Clark & Co., Edinburgh          |     | 51  | 0  | 0          |  |
| Saudersou, A., & Co., Hull              | • • | 22  | 0  | 0          |  |
| Schofield, F. E., Morpeth               | , . | 403 | 0  | 0          |  |
| Southall Brothers & Barclay, Birmingham |     | 35  | 0  | 0          |  |
|   |     |     |    |            |  |

## Business Changes.

MR. ALBERT TIMMINS has opened a chemist's hosiness at 68 Murray Street, West Hartlepool.

THE Patent Borax Company, of Birmingham, have opened a London depôt at 129 High Holhorn.

AN elegant pharmacy has been fitted for Mr. Ellis Jones, of Kingswood, Bristol, by Messrs. Vale Brothers, Westonsuper-Mare.

MR. GEO. P. Ross, chemist, Hawick, has had the grocer's-wine-licence held hy his late father, Mr. W. R. Ross, chemist, transferred to his name.

THE premises at 12 Church Street, Bilston, lately in the occupation of Mr. C. Gray, pharmaceutical chemist, deceased, are reported to have heen sold to the Bilston Conservative Club.

MR. C. STANLEY RICHARDS, who may be known to chemists in the South of England as having travelled for Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., is no longer in that firm's employment.

OWING to the expiration of their lease of the premises at 180 Strand, Messrs. W. W. Rouch & Co, chemists and dealers in photographic goods, are removing to 161 Strand, near Somerset House.

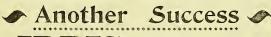
THE JACKSON DRUG COMPANY, of Blackhurn, Shaw, and other places, have carried out extensive alterations and improvements at their Bolton premises, 7 Cheapside, the whole establishment having heen refitted.

MR. R. H. BEVERLEY, chemist, of Alfreton Road, Nottingham, having heen appointed snb-postmaster of the-Derby Road Post Office, lately conducted by Mr. E. Cheshire: Satchitt, chemist, has also succeeded to the husiness. GOLD MEDALS 1884-1885-1886-1888.

FRAGRANT-NON-POISONOUS-DO NOT STAIN. Kingzett's Sulphur Candles & Sulphugators, Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen, Mercuric Bactericide, Eucalyptus Oils.

Price Lists and Pamphlets Fres.

THE SANITAS CO., LIM., Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.



## For IDRIS TABLE WATERS.

IDRIS & CO. have obtained the

#### ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Awarded to Mineral Water Manufacturers of Great BRITAIN at the

ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

FIVE other GOLD MEDALS awarded at recent Exhibitions. All Chemists should sell these well-known Waters, which command the largest sale.

IDRIS & Co., Ld., PRATT ST., CAMDEN TOWN

Chemists should stock CULLWICK'S SKIN OINTMENT and BLOOD TABLETS. The demand is already created. All Patent Medicine Houses keep stock.

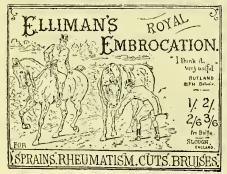
PROPRIETOR-

SOUTHAMPTON. CHEMIST.

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OFFICES: 138. MINORIES. LONDON,



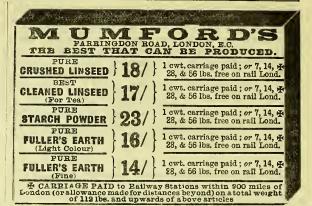
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Slough, ENGLAND.



THE OLDEST ENGLISH & AMERICAN CHEMIST SSY late GALLOI

Place Vendôme, Corner of rue St-Honore would undertake one or two additional encies for patent Medicines, Sundries, et Special connexion amongst Doctors

THE Trade is hereby notified that Mr. C. STANLEY RICHARDS, who recently travelled for us in the South of England, is no longer in our employ, his connection having ceased on the 17th January.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.

Cuchouæ Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Holloway, London.

POISONING IN 1893. CARBOLIC RAMPANT.

THE statistics of poisoning in England and Wales, which we extract from the report of the Registrar-General for 1893 (see page 192) just published, are of extreme significance. They point to a notable increase in poisonings generally, and especially in regard to cases of suicide by poisoning. Last year we made out a table showing the poisonings recorded from 1887 onwards; this year we repeat the table, adding to it the poisonings in 1893. For the records we are, of course, dependent on the Registrar-General's returns. This is important to remember, for we cannot say that we trust them implicitly as comparative statistics. For instance, it appears that deaths from anæsthetics have only been counted as

deaths from poison during the past three years, and other items appear in, and disappear from, the annual reports in a rather eccentric manner. The figures for the seven years named come out as under:—

| Accidental Poisonings. |      |         |         |          |      |      |  |  |
|------------------------|------|---------|---------|----------|------|------|--|--|
| 1887                   | 1888 | 1889    | 1890    | 1891     | 1892 | 1893 |  |  |
| 457                    | 377  | 376     | 380     | 544      | 514  | 597  |  |  |
|                        |      | Suicide | s by Po | isoning. |      |      |  |  |
| 1887                   | 1888 | 1889    | 1890    | 1891     | 1892 | 1893 |  |  |
| 246                    | 324  | 260     | 277     | 327      | 301  | 368  |  |  |

It seems clear that suicide by poisoning is progressing at a more rapid rate than the population is growing, and the special feature of the detailed table which we have compiled from the registration returns is the still rapidly growing popularity of carbotic acid as the agent for these suicides. There were 63 suicides committed by means of carbolic acid in 1891, 73 in 1892, and I17 in 1893! Do these startling figures come under the notice of the Privy Council authorities? These men, whoever they may be, have accepted the responsibility attaching to their office, and they draw magnificent salaries from the nation on the theory that they fulfil the duties attaching to their position. The deliberate and repeated refusal of the Privy Council to carry ont the manifest intention of Parliament, which entrusted to that body the task of adding substances to the statutory schedule of poisons, is simply amazing and can only be attributed to ignorance or carelessness.

Practically, the Privy Council is taking upon itself to repeal the Pharmacy Act. Parliament decreed, in 1868, that certain substances, and others which should be added from time to time as occasion might arise, should be deemed to be poisonous, and should be sold only under certain restrictions. Here is a substance which has come into commerce since 1868, and which now stands at the very top of the list of deadly substances. Three times the Privy Council has been asked by the Pharmaceutical Society as the law prescribes to exercise its powers in regard to this article, and every time the demand has been treated with indifference and contempt. The authorities have given no decent reason for their refusal; but they have virtually admitted the necessity of action by several assurances that they were meditating some new legislation. This has never even been offered, and it would not be difficult to prove that a great number of the terribly painful deaths caused by this agent are traceable to the official negligence of this department.

It is understood that the Council of the Pharmacentical Society are preparing a bill to amend the Pharmacy Act. If they would make this carbolic question their battle-horse by giving the first place in their bill to a clause expressly declaring carbolic acid to be a poison, they would ensure for their measure a great amount of public support, and would, at the same time, challenge in Parliament the conduct of the Whitehall authorities Why should such a course not be taken? It would at all events show that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society recognised their responsibility in the matter, and had used their utmost endeavours to fulfil the same. If they do not act, Mr. Macdona seems determined that he will do his share in the matter.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE DENTISTS ACT.

THERE seems to be a distinct intention on the part of the British Dental Association to attempt in the next Session of Parliament to get the Dentists Act amended in the direction of greater stringency. The active spirits of that Association and some of their distinguished medical patrons

seem to think it a perfectly reasonable thing to ask that the practice of dentistry in all its departments shall be the exclusive right of persons on its register, and if we understand correctly some of the dark sayings reported in the dentists' journals, an attempt will also be made to induce the British Parliament to declare that advertising by a dentist is such infamous and disgraceful conduct as to necessitate the removal of the advertiser's name from the dentists' register.

If the British Dental Association and their advisers will set down in definite language what they want, and ask for statutory authority to enforce their desires, we shall be the first to congratulate them. That course will be straightforward, and can be squarely met-much more so than theefforts to gain something like the same end by threats of prosecution, under the present Act, against people who describe their places as dental depôts or by some similar title. They will not have the smallest chance of accomplishing their objects, but they may learn a little of the temper of sensible outsiders, who are becoming somewhatdisgusted with the pretensions of these professional claimants. They and their veterinary and medical allies will have torealise that they have got as much legislation in their favour as they are at all likely to get in the time of the presentgeneration, and that the Acts which they administer mean just as much as they express and nothing more. They might be usefully amended by providing that no prosecution should be permissible without the anthority of one of the law officers of the Crown.

We notice that, in view of the probable necessity for united action, an "Unregistered Dental Practitioner' Defence Association" has been formed. Mr. J. Macdonald, of 29 Piccadilly, Manchester, is its president, and Mr. F. Butterfield, of 6 King Street, Oldham, is its honorary secretary. The Association, we are informed, has at present secured the adhesion of about sixty members. It is not likely to become very representative, as an almost prohibitive entrance-fee is demanded. And, indeed, a defence association is hardly required. If the Bill indicated should ever be introduced, it will only be necessary for those whom it would affect to communicate with their Parliamentary representatives to ensure attention to it, and its consequent defeat.

## THE SALICYLIC-ACID MARKET.

LAST Saturday the announcement was telegraphed from Germany that the combination of salicylic acid manufacturers had decided to lower the prices of the acid and its salts by about forty per cent. The announcement appears to have taken the drug-trade generally completely by snrprise; for, although the position of the Syndicate was known to be far from secure, the 1st of January had been tided over without any larger disturbance than a "rearrangement" in the price of salicylate of soda in crystals, a form of the salt which is of very slight commercial importance compared with the powdered variety. As the month grew older, many dealers regained confidence in the continuation of the existing prices, at any rate until the spring, and the sudden and sweeping "slnmp" now announced must be very annoying to them. It is true that the bnyers are to some extent protected against immediate loss by the "falling clause" in the convention-contract, which gives them the benefit of the reduced quotations on all undelivered portions of contracts as well as on stocks invoiced at higher rates which are proved to exist at the time of the reduction, but the wholesale drug-trade are nevertheless always indirect losers by sudden breakdowns of prices; at any rate, in

articles where the lowering of quotations is not necessarily followed by a correlative increase in consumption.

This is specially true of such important drugs as salicylic acid and its preparations. It is impossible to give exact figures of the consumption of this group of articles, but a general idea is conveyed by the German statistics of exportation, which show an annual average of about 200 tons for the last few years. As Germany was for a long time the only country producing salicylic acid, and is still by far the largest manufacturer, her exports probably represent about three-fourths of the entire quantity produced, giving a total sale value of from 90,000l. to 100,000l. per year for the whole industry. Several of the manufacturers appear to think that the great reduction in prices just announced will lead to a very considerable increase in the consumption of salicylic acid for preserving and other technical purposes. It is safe to assume, however, that the extension of the employment of the drug in consequence of the lowering of its price cannot be large enough by a long way to recoup the makers for the splendid profits they made in it before the expiration of the Kolbe patent brought so many new competitors into the field.

There have now been three important price reductions since the expiration of Professor Kolbe's original patent. The first of these was shortly after its effluxion, when salicylic acid (powder) was lowered from the old monopoly price of 6s. 6d. per lb. to 5s. per lb., the second on May 23, 1894, when the acid suffered a further drop of 3s. 10d. per lb., and the salts were correspondingly lowered, and the last, and most thorough one, on Saturday. The table below shows the full extent of the reduction for wholesale quantities:—

|  | 1-lb. pape                          | er parcels                        | <b>1</b> -lb.                            | boxes                             |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| _  | May 23,<br>1894                     | Jan. 26,<br>1895                  | May 23,<br>1894                          | Jan. 26,<br>1895                  |
| Salicylic acid, powder " crystals Salicylate of soda, powder " crystals* Salicylic acid, physiologically pure Salicylate of soda, physiologically pure | s. d.<br>3 10<br>4 4<br>4 0<br>5 10 | s. d.<br>2 4<br>2 7<br>2 5<br>3 0 | s. d.<br>4 0<br>4 6<br>4 2<br>6 0<br>7 0 | s. d.<br>2 6<br>2 7<br>3 2<br>4 6 |
|  |                                     |                                   |  |                                   |
|  | 7-1b.                               | tins                              | 1-lb. l                                  | ottles                            |
| <u></u>  | 7-lb.<br>May 23,<br>1894            | Jan. 26,<br>1895                  | 1-lb. 1<br>May 23,<br>1894               | Jan. 26,<br>1895                  |
| Salicylic acid, powder, crystals Salicylate of soda, powder Salicylate acid, physiologically pure  | May 23,                             | Jan. 26,                          | May 23,                                  | Jan. 26,                          |

<sup>\*</sup> The price of salicylate of soda crystals had already been reduced 1s. per lb. since May, 1894.

The last drop, therefore, is by far the most severe. It averages about 40 per cent. all round, and the general run of quotations is now only a little more than one-third of what it was during the last years of the reign of the Kolbepatent monopoly. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, whether even the present low range of prices will be maintained, for the syndicated manufacturers are described as by no means happy among themselves. For many years before Kolbe's patent expired, salicylic acid and its salts were made by several firms in Germany besides the original

makers, under more or less amicable arrangement with the When the manufacture became free new makers started up like mushrooms. Some of them were absorbed into the corporation, others were rendered comparatively harmless by subventions: thus, rumour has it that one firm alone received for a considerable time a subsidy of 100,000 marks a year to refrain from mischief. But the process of buying off would-be rivals cannot continue for ever, and, as one of the makers' agents expressed it to us, "Our people became tired of paying blackmail." Quite recently other firms of salicylic-acid makers have commenced operations, and it is probably their appearance in commerce that has given the upsetting push to the totteriug combination. It is now stated that most of the members or confederates of the syndicate have peeled off, but some of them do not, as yet, seem to have commenced "cutting" the reduced prices, although they are, apparently, free to take what action they please. Four houses remain combined as a kind of "inner ring" of the syndicate. They are mostly those which have been lougest associated with the manufacture of salicylates, and they seem prepared, should necessity arise, to fight out the battle to the bitter end. That emergency may come soon, for already salicylic acid in powder is being offered in London at  $3\frac{1}{4}\vec{d}$ . per lb., or about 12 per cent. below the reduced convention rates.

## A NOVEL ILLUMINANT.

There seems to be a prospect of one practical result from the disputation between Professors Vivian Lewes, Smithells, and others regarding the luminosity of coal-gas flames. Professor Lewes has upheld the acetylene theory, and has shown iu a recent Cantor lecture that acetylene can be used alone. Its flame is equal to 240-candle power when compared with the same volume of coal-gas. Another point is the relatively small amount of noxious products of combustion. hundred cubic feet of London coal-gas yields 50 cubic feet of carbon dioxide and 140 cubic feet of water-vapour, whilst 100 cubic feet of acetylene yields 200 feet of carbon dioxide and 100 feet of water-vapour. But as the acetylene in its combustion gives a light of 240 candles, as against 16 yielded by the coal-gas, for equal illumination the amount of carbon dioxide and water-vapour produced is much smaller. The intensity of the light would make small acetyleue lamps of great value for lantern-projection, for railway siguals and bicycle-lamps, whilst the ease of production specially adapts it for such purposes as lighthouse illumination. It is reported that the acetylene will be obtained in the liquid state, and that the calcium carbide from which it is made also yields a powerful light on burning.

## AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

The first whispers about a great exhibition to be held in London in the first year of the twentieth century are beginning to be heard. Sir George Chubb, of safe and lock fame, has started the matter, and Sir H. Truemau Wood has taken up the running, so that we may clearly understand what we are in for. First, if we attempted to beat the Paris Exhibition of 1889, that would mean over 500,000l of subscriptions; but we might as well try to beat Chicago of 1893, and that would need contributions of 3,000,0001., but Sir Henry Wood would be contented with a guarantee fund of 2,000,000%. He would place the exhibition in Regent's Park, as he thinks it would not be a success if put down in a suburban district; and iustead of making it international he would have it imperial, as "Britain and the British Possessions can furnish all that is needed for the most compreheusive of exhibitions." In that case the scale need not be so large nor the cost so great. This proposal, Sir Henry Wood thinks, would certainly meet with support throughout Greater

Britain, "while English manufacturers would be much more inclined to show their goods to crowds of colonial visitors than to foreigners, who, if they came at all, would come rather for the purpose of imitating than with the intention of buying." As usual the sting is in the tale, and it is a bad one to get along with.

#### CHEMISTRY EXAMINING UP-TO-DATE.

Mr. Wyndham R. Dunstan, in addition to acting as professor of chemistry and physics to the Pharmaceutical Society and director of the Research Laboratory, is lecturer in chemistry at the St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, and, although his Oxford lectureship has been given up, he retains his connection with university life by acting as an examiner in chemistry to the University of London, while he also examines in the same subject for the Royal College of Physicians and for the Institute of Chemistry. It is, perhaps, in accordance with the fitness of things that he should occasionally meet with someone with whom the Dunstan régime does not agree. Such a one has been airing his grievances in the Pall Mall Gazette this week. This correspondent says, regarding the intermediate M.B., London, that he has "never seen such obviously unfair and downright bad papers in any examination as the last two iu organic chemistry set by Professor Dunstan (a very young examiner, who has much to learn) and Professor McLeod (an old one-old enough to know better). The paper last July was bad from every point of view. Some of the questions might mean anything; and just fancy asking for a discussion of Liebreich's long-exploded theory concerning the action of chloral! How two F.R.S. could sit down and ask how glucose and fructose can be converted into each other is past comprehension. A goodish man would accurately enough give the phenylhydrazine conversiou of the glucose to fructose. Professors Dunstan and McLeod alone in this world know the reverse method (?). The paper of a few days ago knocks the other completely: 'What is the probable constitution of the compounds formed by the union of acetylene with metallic oxides?' Ye godlets! Examinations are well enough, but is this examination—is this a fair test of knowledge?" This flippant person should have posted himself better before he went so far as the acetylene question, which is by no means a mystery. The compounds referred to are dealt with in elementary text-books on organic chemistry, and early last year the whole subject was treated in a communication to the Chemical Society. The latter circumstance did not, we hope, inspire the question. Students preparing for degrees cannot be expected to keep pace with current literature.

## FICTITIOUS COMPANIES.

In the report of companies' liquidations for 1893, just pubkished by the Board of Trade, Mr. John Smith, the Inspector-General, gives a great many striking instances of the fraudulent and irregular practices which have grown up under joint-stock company law. He estimates that nearly two-thirds of all the companies formed fail to establish themselves as permanent enterprises. In 1893 (which was an exceptionally bad year, however), while 2,530 new companies were registered, the net increase on the register was only 806. Misleading prospectuses, misleading balancesheets, companies formed with the express object of defrauding creditors, and others formed for the purpose of borrowing money on debentures received much attention in Mr. Smith's very able report. "It is clear," he says, "that the Companies Acts are being used with increasing frequency, otherwise than by obtaining subscriptions of capital, for purposes which injuriously affect public interests, and which were not contemplated when these Acts were passed." Among the companies whose career he briefly sketches, and which are given as illustrations of "companies formed on a fictitious basis and fraudulent in their effect," he refers to the North Birmingham Drug Company (Limited), which he states was formed to carry on the business of one Tibbalt, with the object of evading the Pharmacy Acts, and which failed a year after its formation. There is little doubt, we think, that if the Pharmaceutical Society were to interest themselves in the proposed emendation of company law, by representing the unfair use made of the facilities for registration as regards pharmacy, they would meet with some practical sympathy from some of the leading officials engaged in the administration of the Acts.

## AMERICAN INGENUITY.

Lactola is a name which they give in the United States to improved milk. They make so much cotton-seed oil out there that they don't know what to do with it all. An ingenious person invented one way of disposing of it, besides calling it olive oil, which was to squeeze the oil out of lard, and mix the solid refuse with cotton-seed oil, whereby what was formerly known as "American lard" is produced. Other articles of the same nature for making pastries, for use as butter, &c., have from time to time been invented, but none of them have approached in ingenuity the latest adaptation-viz., lactola. The inventor first takes nice fresh milk, and from this he removes all the cream as useless to him. This he rejects—at the highest market price. Then he takes the skim-milk which remains and evaporates it in vacuo, adding to each 100 gallons from 50 to 200 lbs. of sugar. The mixture is then transferred to another pan, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 2 oz. of cotton-seed oil is stirred in until thoroughly blended, and the result is condensed milk which is a perfect boon to mankind-or so one would think after hearing all that the manufacturer has to say about it.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE IODIDE-MAKERS.

The Journal de la Droguerie, of Paris, prophecies naught but disappointment from the attempts now being made in France to establish a co-operative iodide-factory (referred to in previous issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST). The total consumption in France of iodine and its salts is estimated, it says, at 40 tous a year, now supplied by six factories. Of this quantity the would-be co-operators hope to supply about 10 tons to begin with, and they are therefore likely at the outset to arouse the bitter opposition of the existing makers, who will not surrender one-fourth of their sales without a struggle. The existing French manufacturers of iodides employ principally kelp as their raw material, and they do so by virtue of an understanding with the Chilian producers. In spite of the high protective duty levied in France upon foreigu iodides, the iodide-business is a very poor one, especially for the firms eugaged in the supply of the raw material, of which at least nine have been compelled to stop in the course of the last few years. It is stated that the pharmacist who is taking the lead in the establishment of the co-operative venture himself formerly owned an iodine factory at Melon, in Finisterre (Brittany), but could not keep it going in consequence of the fall in prices; and it is hinted that, if the scheme succeeds, the old works are likely to be acquired for the co-operative society.

CEYLON CINCHONA IN ITS DECREPITUDE.—An upcountry correspondent draws the Ceylon Times' attention to the recent local bark-sales held in London, and says that, in his opinion, "from the prices paid, the loss on the Ceylon bark was about equal to three-fourths of the amount it realised." The Times agrees, and adds, as a reflection of its own: "Ceylon soil is evidently unfavourable to the production of the highest class of cinchona-bark—a fact, though, recognised long ago. For all that, the returns obtained for some years did much to help planters to tide over the interreguum between coffee and tea."

## Reviews and Literary Motes.

THE "Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society" (published at 17 Bloomsbury Square, 2s.) is essential to all pharmacists who wish to make themselves acquainted with the constitution and work of the Society. It contains the charter, the statutes, the by-laws, the examination regulations, and all the official records of the Society; and it gives, besides, a quantity of valuable information on the laws which particularly affect pharmacists. Some parts of this section have been re-written for the 1895 edition.

THE "Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland" has also been published during the month, and gives copies of the Irish Pharmacy Acts, the By-laws of the Society, the examination regulations and examination papers set in 1894, the official records of the Society, and a full list of all licentiates, members, and associates. This Calendar is published by the Registrar, at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 1s. 6d.

MR. J. C. SHENSTONE, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Colchester, has communicated to the *Essex Naturalist* a census of remarkable oak-trees in Essex, with descriptions and illustrations of noteworthy specimens which he has found, and notes on a few oak-trees outside the county. Mr. Shenstone thinks several of the trees are from five hundred to a thousand years old, but there is not sufficient evidence to decide the point accurately.

Sell's "Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses for 1895" (Sell's Advertising Agency, 167 Fleet Street, 21s.) is a massive volume of nearly 1.400 pages. The telegraphic addresses, it will be remembered, are supplied for this work by the Postmaster-General, and, where there is one, Mr. Sell has now added the telephone number. The inevitable size of the book, which from some points of view is its greatest drawback, is added to by a classified list of trades, a condensed gazetteer, some articles on British trade, and some advertisements.

THE late Professor Flückiger (who died from gastric cancer) had been engaged for many years collecting material for a "History of Pharmacy," which he intended to write. The work was projected on a scale that would have made it one of the fullest standard books on the subject. Last year the professor undertook a journey to America, partly in quest of additional material, but at his death the book was barely, if at all, begun. It is to be hoped that the notes and other materials collected by the professor will be entrusted to competent hands, and ultimately brought out in book form.

Messrs. Ferris & Co., of Bristol, have published a second edition of their "Pocket Therapeutic Notes." This useful book has been much extended since the first edition, and now numbers 336 pages. It contains intelligent notes upon all new drugs and remedies, and on the more important special preparations manufactured by the firm. The book has been written for doctors, so that it deals chiefly with the pharmacological side of the subject rather than the pharmaceutical, and it is done well. The book is 32mo, so that it is useful for the pocket. Medical men can get copies of it by applying to Messrs. Ferris & Co., and, doubtless, chemists will not be left out in the cold.

## new Books.

Aikman, C. H. Air, Water, and Disinfectants. New edition. 12mo. 1s. (Manuals of Health.) (S.P.C.K.)
Anderson, J. Notes on Medical Nursing. Edited by Ethel F. Lamport.

Anderson, J. Notes on Medical Nursing. Edited by Ethel F. Lamport. With Introductory Biographical Notice by Sir Andrew Clark. Second edition. Post 8vo. Pp. 184. 2s. 6d. (Lewis.)

Arnold, J. O. Steelworks Analysis. With 22 Illustrations and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. Pp. 360. 10s. 6d.

Coninck, A. M. C. J. Dictionnaire Latin-(Grec)-Français-Auglais-Atlemand-Hollandais, des principaux termes employés en botanique et en horticulture. (Erven Loosjes, Haarlem, Holland.)

Gumpel, G. On the Natural Immunity against Cholera, and the Prevention of this and other allied Diseases, by simple Physiological means. 8vo. 2s. 6d. (Williams & Norgate.)

2s. 6d. (Williams & Norgate.)
Hawthorne, C. O., M.B. The Galenical Preparations of the Brilish
Pharmacopacia: a Handbook for Medical and Pharmaceutical Students
Cloth. Large 8vo. Pp. viii. and 118. 4s. 6d. (Churchill)

Cloth. Large 8vo. Pp. viii. and 118. 4s. 6d. (Churchill.)
Hooper, E. Grant (Editor). Ham's Inland Revenue Year-book, 1895.
Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 376. 3s. With Warehousing Regulations,
Crown 8vo. 4s.6d. (Effingham Wilson.)

Muir, M. M. P. Tables and Directions for the Qualitative Chemical Analysis of Moderately Complex Mixtures of Salts. Crown 8vo. 1s.6d. (Longmans.)

Pocket Therapeutic Notes on New Drugs and Remedies, Improved Practical Preparations, and Medical Specialities. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 32mo. Pp. 336. Cloth or paper covers. (Ferris & Co., Bristol.)

Sorauer, Paul. The Physiology of Plants. A Popular Treatise for the Use of Gardeners, or for Students of Horticulture and of Agriculture. Translated by F. E. Weiss. With 33 Illustrations. 9s, net. (Longmans.)

The Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 1895. Corrected to December 31, 1894. Vol. XIX. Small 8vo. Pp. 197. Paper covers. 1s. 6d. (Charles Chambers, Dublin.)

Tomlins, W. H. The Droitenth Brine-baths as Therapeutic Agents in Various Diseases. 8vo. 1: sewed. (Lewis.)

## Mert Week.

Monday, February 4.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 5 P.M. General Monthly Meeting.

Odontological Society of Great Britain. At 8 P.M. Mr. Howard Mummery: "Photo-micrography and its Application to the Study of Dental Histology." Casual communications: "Mr. W. E. Harding on "Perchloride of Mercury in the Treatment of Pulpless Teeth'; Mr. A. R. Colyer: "A Case of Retained First Permanent Molar."

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Chemical Society's Rooms, Burlington House. At 8 P.M. "Some Matters of Interest in the Manufacture of Coal Gas," by Mr. Lewis T. Wright.

Tuesday, February 5.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 3 P.M. Professor Charles Stewart on "The Internal Framework of Plants and Animals.—IV."

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. At 8 P.M. "Drawing for Process Reproduction," by Mr. Gleeson White.

Wednesday, February 6.

Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, 2 Sillwood Terrace. Musical and social evening.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. At 8 P.M. "The Labour Question in the Colonies and Foreign Countries." by Mr. Geoffrey Drage.

Thursday, February 7.

Chemical Society, Burlington House. At 8 P.M. "The Electromotive Force of an Iodine Cell," by A. P. Laurie, M.A.; "The Action of Heat on Ethylic B-amidocrotonate," by Dr. Collie; "The Acidimetry of Hydrofluoric Acid," by Professor Haga.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 103, Great Russell Street, W.C. At 8.30 P.M. Musical and social evening.

Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, University College. Miss E. M. Wood on "Forest Trees."

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. George Lunan, of Edinburgh, on "The Revision of the Pharmacopæia."

Friday, February 8.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 9 P.M. Dr. G. Sims Woodhead on "The Anti-toxin Serum Treatment of Diphtheria."

## Counter Practice.

RECIPES CONTRIBUTED DY SUBSCRIBERS IN COMPETITION, AND COMMENTED UPON BY A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER: WITH TYPICAL PRESCRIPTIONS IN EACH GROUP.

## CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

TYPICAL PRESCRIPTION.

| Potassæ bicarb   | <br>5ij.  |
|------------------|-----------|
| Potass. iodidi   | <br>5j.   |
| Sodæ salicylatis | <br>ōj₊   |
| Vin. colchici    | <br>5iss. |
| Inf. buchu ad    | <br>ξvj.  |
|                  |           |

3ss. 4tis horis in plenty of water.

The secret of compounding a good mixture for rheumatism consists in having the various ingredients well balanced. Alone, or in unsuitable combination, they might not prove satisfactory.

Many doctors object to the use of colchicum. They do not deny its efficacy in relieving symptoms, but they assert that the disorder returns more readily after its use.

| Sodii salicy | lat. | •• | • • | 5ij.   |
|--------------|------|----|-----|--------|
| Pot. iodid.  |      |    |     | Đij.   |
| Aq. ad       |      |    |     | žviij. |
| M.           |      |    |     | -      |

Dose for adult: Cap. 3i. 4tis

| Potas. hicarb.  | ••    | ••    | 5ij.<br>5ij. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Sp. æth. nit    |       | • • • | m 80         |
| Mag. sulph      | • • • |       | āi.          |
| Vin. colchic    |       |       |              |
| Aq. chlorof. ad |       |       |              |
| M. Ft. m        | ist.  |       |              |
| 3j. ter die sum | end.  |       | (21)         |
| 7               |       |       |              |

| Pot. iodid        |      | <br>5iss.  |
|-------------------|------|------------|
| Viu. sem. colchic | i    | <br>5iss.  |
| Tr. ziugib        |      | <br>5j.    |
| Sp. chlorof       |      | <br>5j.    |
| "Syrupi           |      | <br>Sss.   |
| Inf. quassize ad  |      | <br>₹vj.   |
| Dose: 3ss. ter    | die. | (48)       |
| Potass. iodid.    |      | <br>gr.xv. |

| ,, nitrat.      |     |    | 5ss.  |
|-----------------|-----|----|-------|
| " bicarl».      |     |    | 5ss.  |
| ≲p. am. arom.   |     |    | 5iij. |
| Aquæ ad         | • • | ٠. | ã vj. |
| M.              |     |    |       |
| ži. 4tis horis. |     |    | (5)   |

| Salicin.     |     |     |    | 5ij.  |
|--------------|-----|-----|----|-------|
| Pot. iod.    |     |     |    | 5j.   |
| Mag. sulph.  |     |     | •• | žss.  |
| Syr. aurant. | • • | • • |    | ~ 4   |
| Aq. ad       | • • | • • |    | 3xij. |

| Aq. aq.,    | <br> | <br>3XIJ. |
|-------------|------|-----------|
| М.          |      |           |
| 3j. his die |      | (91       |
|             |      |           |

| Sodii salicylat. | <br> | Şiij. |  |
|------------------|------|-------|--|
| Potass, bicarb.  | <br> | 5ij.  |  |
| Ess. menth. pip. | <br> | mx.   |  |
| Agna ad          | <br> | žvi.  |  |

M. Ft. mist.

| Capiat | īss. | quaque quarta | hora ex |
|--------|------|---------------|---------|
| aquæ.  |      |               | (140)   |

| Sedii sa icylatis |     | gı | . xxv. |
|-------------------|-----|----|--------|
| Tinct. zingiberis |     |    | mx.    |
| Aq. ad            | • • | •• | Ξj.    |

Misce. Ft. mist. Cujus capiat. 3j. ter quaterve in die.

(179)

| _  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Potas, nitrat. " bicarb. Vin. colchici. Mag. carb. Aq. menth. pip. ad. | <br>5j.<br>5ij.<br>5ij.<br>5j.<br>5y. |
| M. Ft. mist.   |                                       |
| 3j. every 4 hours.   | (139)                                 |
| Mist. albæ   | <br>Ziij.                             |
| Tinet. colchiei sem  | <br>Siss.                             |
| Sod. salicylat   | 3j.                                   |
| Spt. chlf  | <br>5ij.                              |
| Aquæ ad  | <br>ã vj.                             |
| Ft. mist.  |                                       |
| Cap. 3ss. 4tis horis.  | (103)                                 |
| Pot. bicarb  | <br>5ij.                              |
| Tr. hyosey   | <br>Şiij.                             |
| Vin. colch   | 5iss.                                 |

| Vin. colch        |         | <br>5iss.   |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| Inf. gent. co. ad |         | <br>3 viij. |
| Misce. Ft.        | . mist. |             |
| 3j. ter die.      |         | (11         |

| 31. ter die.      |      | (11    |
|-------------------|------|--------|
| Ext. colchici     | <br> | gr. ½  |
| Pulv. ipecac. co. | <br> | ,, ij. |
| Pil. hydrarg      | <br> | 1      |

| Lithii carb    |           |      | " j.  |
|----------------|-----------|------|-------|
| Ft. pil. j.    |           |      |       |
| Onc pill three | times a d | lay. | (219) |

| Tr. guaiaci am. | <br> | 5vj.   |
|-----------------|------|--------|
| Mucilaginis     | <br> | 5xij.  |
| Lithii cit      | <br> | 5j.    |
| Potass. iod     | <br> | Эj.    |
| Vin. colchic    | <br> | mxl.   |
| Tr. eineh. rub. | <br> | 5iij.  |
| Aq. ad          | <br> | ãviij. |
| M. Ft. m.       |      |        |

3j. bis in die. This is based on an old formula of Sir A. Garrod. It will cure in many

## cases when all known remedies fail. EMBROCATIONS.

## TYPICAL PRESCRIPTION.

| ٠. | 5 <b>v</b> . |
|----|--------------|
|    | ∵iv.         |
|    | 5iv.         |
|    | Зхіj.        |
| 82 | c., in       |
|    |              |
|    |              |

This group is a very weak one. Chloroform, ol. succini rect., ol. cajuput, ol. gaultheriæ, &c., might be suggested.

| Ol. sinapis expres | s | <br>3j.  |
|--------------------|---|----------|
| Lin. tereb. acct.  |   | <br>žij. |
| м.                 |   | (9       |
| Vitell. ovi        |   | <br>j.   |
| Sp. terebinthæ     |   | <br>Şiij |

M. Ft. linimentum.

Also for sprains. The parts affected to be well rubbed night and morning.

| Lin. ammoniæ   |     | <br>žij. |
|----------------|-----|----------|
| ., opii        | • • | <br>Зij. |
| Ol. terebinth. |     | <br>īij. |
| Mr W+ liv      |     |          |

Sig. : To be well rubbed in night and morning.

## Chemists' Conundrums.

CONTRIBUTED IN THE JANUARY POSTCARD COMPETITION.

A favourite actor's thermometer scale. — Fahrenheit (Farren-height).—Miss A. Hide.

What drug would be the most appropriate to administer to a truant schoolboy?—Tannin (tanning).—Mrs. Endle.

"The dons rush from the deadly fray, The proud hidalgos run away, To live to fight another day. How can you in a word so say ? Cantharides (the Spanish fly).

-Henry Piggott.

By the employment of what common domestic instrument may the future welfare of the pharmaceutical community be assured?—The scissors, because they will best remove the widows' clause (claws).—W. G. Stevens.

Why should all chemists be teetotallers?—Because, though they mix dranghts for their customers, they always have scriples to a drachm (dram) for themselves.—Sodæ Sal.

Why is the errand-boy stealing ginger like a bird at sunset?—Becanse he takes a rhizome (rise home).—W. G. Stevens.

Why are three drunken chemists like the vowels, I, O, and U?—Because they are in liquor.—Percy Pain.

Why is senega-root like a masher?—Because it is very (k)nobby at the top.—H Pierson.

What is the best covering for a chemist's floor?—Lin. oleum.-W. Lloyd.

Why are some of the conundrums which will be sent in for this competition like a diabetic test?—Because they are failing (Fehling) solution.—Fred Reynolds.

Why do ipecacuanha and apomorphia suggest a meeting with one of London's wholesale druggists?—He met Hicks (emetics).-J. Frost.

Why is a counterfeit coin like one of onr wholesale druggists ?-Because it is base (Baiss).-John Frost.

My first divides our time at school, My second loud makes louder, My third gulped out by drunken fool, My whole a yellow powder.

-Tur-mer-ic.-C. H. Stevenson.

Whole I am a word of eight letters, the name of a combination of chemicals, sometimes useful, very often not. My 8 4 7 every chemist does; my 1 2 8 is often sold by the druggist; and my 5 6 3 is three-fifths of a drop. What am 1?—Dynamite. Eat, dye, min. (three-fifths of word minim).

12345678 8 47 128 563

-Alfred J. Barnes.

Why might a chemist refuse to supply a young lady, after ringing the night-bell for some rouge?—Becanse he would not have enough in stock to cover her cheek.-Alfred J.

What is the difference between Unna's plaster and an apprentice's early efforts?-One makes plaster mulls, the other mulls of plaster.—Frederick Reynolds.

What three substances, known to the pharmacist, wonld a policeman name in speaking contemptuously of his calling? -Ammonia, myrrh, copper (I'm only a mere copper).—Alfred

Why are Richardson's, of Leicester, to the drug-trade like the deacons are to a church ?- They are both pillars .- M. Arthur.

Why does the mad young driver of a van resemble a chemist's damaged show-bottle?—Because he is a cracked carboy.—Brnssels Spront.

Why are Epsom salts like the Eight-hours Bill?—Because they're both good things for working people. - George Thomson.

## Motes of Movelties.

#### SANITAS SHAVING-STICK.

THE SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED) have introduced a new shaving-stick, made of superfatted soap; and highly charged with sanitas. It is put up in slide tin cases, and makes a delightful and non-irritating shave. The stick will retail at 1s.

## FOR BABY.

MESSRS. TIDMAN & Son, Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C., send us a sample of their improved feeding-bottle, one of the two-positions shape. It is fitted with a screw-stopper, which has a black rubber washer, and the tube, also of black rubber, is of good length (11 inches). The whole of the fittings are of high quality, and the bottle is packed with extra glass tube, brushes and teat in an attractively-labelled box.

## NEW BLONDEAU SOAPS.

MESSRS. BLONDEAU & CIE.—or, rather, the Vinolia Soap Company—have introduced an entirely new series of soaps, which, in get-up particularly, are distinct from anything which the firm have previously produced. The names of the soaps are:—"Baby," "Cucumber and Glycerine," "Cold Cream," "Lys de France," "Jequilla," "Marequil," "Musklavender," "Maréchal Niel," "Oriental," "Lettuce," "Heliotrope," "White Rose and Cucumber," "Violet," and "Opoponax." The highly recherché style in which the soaps are packed is the first point which challenges attention. Black and white but faintly reproduce the artistic effect of the "Maréchal Niel" box, for example. Here, upon



a background of grained old gold, three loves hold a festoon of roses, the flesh and floral colours being exquisite, and there is a touch of the impressionist's school about the design. Again, in the "Lys de France" there is a fine scheme of colour; la Belle France draped in tones of green carries



the red, white, and blue flag, which bears the inscription, and the violet colour of the flowers predominates in the lower part of the picture. The designs generally are emblematic, and incorporate the female form divine in a way that has not hitherto been attempted by English soap-manufacturers. As to the soaps themselves, we are able, after a critical examination, to speak favourably. The basis is guaranteed to be that of "Vinolia" soaps, but we should say that it is more matured, for we notice that the percentage of moisture is exceptionally low (a little over 5 per cent.), so that the soap is hard, and must, therefore, be very economical in use. The soaps are perfectly neutral, are

superfatted to the extent of 4 per cent. fully, and the combined fat is pure and edible. When "Vinolia" soap was introduced we expressed a high opinion of it, and it is scarcely possible to go higher in regard to these new soaps; but their exquisiteness in packing, perfume, purity, and use will pave a way for them in the better-class trade.

## A KNEE-CAP SUBSTITUTE.

MR. J. H. HAYWOOD, of Nottingham, has introduced a knee-support for which, we should think, there are many

opportunities of use. It consists (as may be seen from the illustration) of two well-padded bardages, which fasten with buckle and strap, and which are connected, as shown, by flexible-steel stanches. The arrangement thus gives support to the knees without that constriction which is the fatal objection to elastic knee-caps. Moreover, it is well adapted for wearing in cases of fracture of the patella-indeed, in cases of all injuries to the knee the support may



advantageously be employed, and the fact that it can be placed above the trousers makes it suitable in cases of accident.

## LIQ. CINCHONÆ HYDROBROM.

MR. F. W. FLETCHEE's recent invention of a new processfor preparing a fluid extract of the total therapeutic principles of cinchona-bark has now been carried out to a practical issue by Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Holloway, N. The product-liquor cinchonæ hydrobrom. (Fletcher)is one of the nicest galenical preparations which we havemet with, and, regarded solely from the pharmaceutical point of view, it is one which will commend itself to dispensers. For example, it gives a perfectly clear solution with distilled water in any quantity (with hard tap-water the mixture is opalescent); the taste is not nauseously bitter, and in appearance the liquor is bright and ruddy. We may explain that Mr. Fletcher's process aims at the removal of the whole of the active constituents-acid, astringent, and basic-so that it contains the organic acids and tannin peculiar to cinchona, as well as the hydrobromic acids of the menstruum. One peculiarity which the liquor possesses, nevertheless, is that when it is well diluted with distilled water, and a few drops of ferric solution added to the mixture, a beautiful dark-green solution is formed, with no trace of precipitate, and although the colour becomes brown after a time there is no sign of deposit. With hard water, on the other hand, there is a copious precipitate formed, which is as black as night, and sufficient to show how rich the liquor is in astringent matter. In alkaloid it is of higher value than ext. cinchon... liq. What the makers claim for the liquor from the therapeutic point of view is, substantially, that it does not in persons subject to cinchonism occasion headache and buzzing in the ears. They send us copies of letters received from medical men this month, but we are able, from our own. experience, to say that the claim is just. Messrs. Fletcher,

Fletcher & Co. publish a pretty booklet about the liquor, a copy of which any chemist or medical man will get on application.

## FOR THE DISPENSING-COUNTER.

In these days, when customers appreciate any little gift, we should think that chemists, who have a fair amount of dispensing to do, will find Mr. J. Feaver's medicine time-indicator a suitable thing to give away, and a gift which will be welcomed. There is nothing so much wanted in the sickroom as as indicator of when the next dose of medicine is to be given. Mr. Feaver makes his indicators of stout paper to stick to the bottle, or of fine cardboard to suspend from the neck. In each the index slips easily, and is yet secure. The cardboard ones can be sold, and doubtless, like Proctor's measures, they will find an abiding-place in every pharmacy.

## INDELIBLY MARKED SOAP.

MESSRS. E. COOK & Co., Bow, E., soap-makers, have commenced to work an invention which promises to be of distinct utility as applied to toilet-soaps. It consists in marking soap with a name, advertisement, or any lettering, by perforations, into which a harmless colour is introduced. The lettering thus remains as long as the soap lasts, and is a constant and novel advertisement. We understand that soap so marked is already in use in several of the largest hotels, and has been adopted by the proprietors of a number of popular articles as an advertisement, while some chemists have all their soap marked in this way.

## AN ENEMA RACK.

MESSRS. REYNOLDS & BRANSON, of Leeds, have invented another useful piece of apparatus—the enema rack. It is made of tinned wire, hinged in the centre, with a phial to catch the drops, and retails at 9d. Why nobody has



thought of this before it is difficult to imagine, for it is just the thing that was wanted. Hatrick & Co. (Limited), Snow Hill, E.C., are the London agents.

## AN ANTISEPTIC SOCK.

MR. H. T. HINES, 52 Harrow Road, W., has introduced an antiseptic sock (or cork sole), in which the absorptive surfaces are impregnated with antiseptic and odorous bodies which have been found to subdue the bacterial development which produces the foul odour of the feet. At the same time the socks are very comfortable in this cold weather, and some chemists have found them saleable.

THE TASMANIAN CUSTOMS TABLEF.—The Board of Trade Journal states that under the new Tasmanian Customs Tariff, carbolic acid, alum, crude arsenic, chemists' dispensing bottles, aërated water bottles, and spray producers pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem. Tartaric acid pays a duty of 4d. per lb.; sulphuric acid, 2s. 6d. per cwt.; citric acid, 4d. per lb.; muriatic and nitric acids, 2s. 6d. per cwt.; acetic acid, containing not more than 33 per cent. of acid, 2d. per lb. or pint, with a penny more or less for every extra 10 per cent. or less of acid; carbonate of soda, 1d. per lb.; fancy or perfumed soaps, 3d. per lb. Carbolic powder, cyanide of potassium, kerosene, creosote, carbonate of lime, chloride of lime, dyewoods, logwood, soda (ash, caustic and stilicate) and tannin, and tannin extracts are exempt from duty.

## New Remedies.

Subscribers should add reference notes about the following to the "Dictionary of New Remedies" in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary. We find such notes as "Lysidine, see C. § D, Feb. 2, 1895, p. 191," sufficient.

Airol is a new bismuth oxyiodogallate, prepared, under a patent, by a Basel firm. It is a fine, light, greyish green powder, odourless and tasteless, and practically unaffected by exposure to sunlight. Its composition is represented by the following formula:—

C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub> (OH)<sub>3</sub>.CO<sub>4</sub>.BiOH.I.

Airol is, like dermatol, a substitute for iodoform, but combines the properties of the two bodies, and is used in the form of ointment (with water-free lard or landline) or dusting-powder.

Alpha guaiacol is the name given by a Paris firm to a synthetic and crystalline derivative of guaiacol, which they have introduced as a therapeutic substitute for the same. Alpha-crossote is manufactured by the same firm, and is stated to contain 25 per cent. of crystalline guaiacol.

Aluminium boroformate is best prepared, according to Von Martenson, by dissolving freshly precipitated alumina in a mixture of formic acid 2 parts, boric acid 1 part, and water 6 or 7 parts; the solution after filtration may be set aside to crystallise or be brought to s.g., 1.064 (10 per cent.) or s.g. 1.110 (20 per cent.).

Boral is an aluminium borotartrate which is soluble in water. It is antiseptic and astringent, and is used as a dusting powder in skin diseases.

Carniferrin is the name given by Meister. Lucius & Bruning to a nutritive and hæmatinic preparation of meat which is a combination of the phosphoric acid of the body with 30 per cent of iron. It is tasteless, and mixes equally well with acid and alkaline solutions, without decomposition, and is readily absorbed in the system. The daily dose for children is 3 to 5 grains, and for adults 8 grains.

Cutol, or aluminium borotannate, has proved serviceable in cases of facial erysipelas. It is not soluble in water, but is so on the addition of tartaric acid. In this soluble form it has been successfully employed in acute gonorrhea. It contains 76 per cent. of tannin, and fully 10 per cent. of boric acid.

Lysidine is methylglyoxalidine ( $C_1H_sN_2$ ), and is chemically identical with A. v. Hofmann's ethylene-ethenyl-diamine. Ladenburg prepares it by the dry distillation of sodium acetate, and ethylene-diamine hydrochlorate. It is a hygroscopic, crystalline, strongly alkaline substance, of a pinkish colour, mousy odour, and readily soluble in water. It is considered to be five times stronger than piperazine as solvent of uric acid, and clinical experience with 15-grain doses of the remedy in treating the uric-acid diathesis is satisfactory. So also in cases of acute gout. The remedy is administered in seltzer water.

Sulphanilic Acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>,NH<sub>2</sub>,SO<sub>3</sub>H, has been recommended by Valentin as an excellent remedy, and rapid in action, for catarrh. In doses of 15 to 30 gr. every four or six hours it cures in a day. The best form for giving it is—

Acid. sulphanilic. pur.5iiss.Sodii bicarbonat.5ij.Aq. destillat. ad5vj.

Dose: A tablespoonful, to be repeated in six hours.

Trional.—In foreign medical papers there is a good deal about this hypnotic (see DIARY, p 418) just now. Some consider it excellent for children, others that it is splendid for those affected mentally. It appears to be better than sulphonal, and tetronal, but inferior, says Venanzio, to chloral—the sovereign hypnotic. From 15 to 30 grains is the dose, and it is most useful in the insomnia of neurasthenics accompanied by depression. In some cases of excitement it is also useful.

## DEATHS BY POISONING IN 1893 IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

COMPILED FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

|  | <b>A</b> eeide:  | ntal  | Suici                 |   | Acci-  | Sui-<br>e ide                |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
|  | м.   | F.  | м.                    |   | Total  | Total                        |
| Acetic acid Acomite Acoms Alcohol Almonia Anæsthetics— Chloroform Ether Nitrous Oxide Alcohol, chloroform and ether mixture Kind not stated Anfiline Arsenic Beecham's pills Berries (poisonous) Belladouna Bichromate of potassinu Brass Carbolic acid                              | 2<br>6<br>1<br>7<br>6<br>45<br>4<br>2<br>1<br>2<br>1<br>2<br>1<br>3<br>2<br>1<br>19  | 2<br>5<br>3<br>20<br>2<br>-<br>1<br>-<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2 | 2<br>-4<br>           | 1<br>1<br>1<br>-<br>3<br>1<br>-<br>-<br>3<br>-<br>-<br>2<br>1<br>57 | 2<br>8<br>1<br>12<br>9<br>65<br>6<br>2<br>1<br>2<br>1<br>4<br>1<br>5<br>4  | 1<br>13<br>-7<br>1<br>       |
| Carbon dioxide Carbonic-acid gas Carbonic oxide Canstic soda Chloride of zinc Chlorine Chloral Chlorodyne Coal-gas Colocynth Condensed milk fermented Copper Corrosive sublimate Cresoline Cyanide of potassium Digitalis Disinfectants Ergot of rye Fish, poisonous Frood, improper | 5 8 2 1 1 1 9 8 15 — 1 1 1 1 1 1 7 7 7 7   |   |                       | 2 3   | 1<br>31<br>5<br>11<br>2<br>1<br>1<br>10<br>11<br>19<br>2<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1 |                              |
| Frnit, unripe Funes of charcoal , of coke , of coke , of kiln , sulpharons Fungus Glyeerine Henbane Hydrochloric acid Lees Lodine Lead Liniment Meat, pntrid Mercury Nitric acid Orange peel Oxalic acid Parafin Phosphorus Funkles  | 1<br>3<br>1<br>5<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>6<br>1<br>107<br>3<br>5<br>1<br>49<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1 | 1 1 2 1 28 3 6 6 1 44 1 1 3                               |                       |   | 5<br>4<br>15<br>12<br>1<br>135<br>6<br>11<br>2<br>93<br>17<br>14   | 7<br>                        |
| Prnssic acid, and oil of almonds Ptomaines. Salts of lemon Sewer-gas. Smoke  | 4 4 1 3  | 1<br>3<br>1<br>-<br>4                                     | 14                    | 2   | 1<br>5<br>7<br>1<br>7  | 16                           |
| Soothing syrup, cordial, paregoric Stryclmia, nux vomica Sulpharic acid Tartaric acid Turpentine Vermin-killer Water hemlock Yew-leaves Kind not stated  | 2<br>6<br>3<br>-<br>1  | 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 - 9   | 8<br><br>-3<br><br>23 | 11<br>1<br>-<br>2<br>-<br>22  | 3<br>7<br>5<br>1<br>2<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>23   | 19<br>1<br>—<br>5<br>—<br>45 |

Prussic acid figures once under mmders.

FALSE CARTAGENA IPECACUANHA.—Moeller is of opinion that this root is identical with the true Cartagena ipecacuanha, and that the absence of alkaloid from the roots is attributable to the fact that they are not collected at the period of maturity.

## Personalities.

ALDERMAN PARKINSON, J.P., Burnley, has been elected Chairman of the new Joint Hospital Board for Infectious Diseases in Burnley and district.

PROFESSOR RAOUL PICTET, of Berlin, recently lectured before the Société Industrielle du Nord de la France at Lille, and on that occasion was presented with the great gold medal of the Society awarded for distinguished services to science and industry.

MR. RICHARD BREMRIDGE, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, writes to the *Times* to state that Howard Hogben, described as a chemist, the man who was convicted last week of selling indecent photographs, is not a registered chemist and druggist.

## Deaths.

DURANT.—On January 21, after a long illness, Mr. Frederic Percy Durant, chemist and druggist. Aged 33. The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. Frederic Durant, pharmaceutical chemist, of 137 Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill, and 28 Maitland Park Villas, N.W., formerly of Dorking and Farnham.

FOGGITT.—At Sowerby, on January 24, Mrs. T. J. Foggitt, widow of the founder of the firm of William Foggitt & Sons, wholesale and retail chemists, Thirsk. Aged 86.

GREEN —On January 24, Mr. Charles Green, chemist, Brewood (Staffs). Aged 58.

MANSFIELD.—Mr. Henry Mansfield, a chemist's assistant, 20 years of age, died suddenly on Sunday last in St. Mary, Moorfields, Catholic Church, London, where he was a choirman. At an inquest held the next day it was stated that he had a weak heart, and that in church he had started to blow the organ to keep himself warm. It was believed that the exertion had been too much for him

MASON.—On Sunday, January 13, very suddenly, Mr. A. Mason, chemist and druggist, 233 Drake Street, Rochdale. Aged 56 years. The deceased was to all appearance perfectly well at 10 P.M. on Sunday night, and was found dead at 11 P M.

## THE HIGH-CLASS PHARMACIST.

IF you want to be a student of the "truly scientific," Or a pestilential product with an analytic mind,

You must take to wearing glasses, and a style of hair terrific, To distinguish you from others of the common "shoppy" kind.

You must treat your guv'nor's clients in a manner condescend-

ing, And wither flippant youngsters with a steady, stony stare, For it really doesn't matter who or what you are offending, If you but impress the ladies with your "awful clever" air.

Of course you are a Member of Society Pharmaceutic, And pay your little guinea to assume the Bloomsbury bounce,

And you write a little paper on the "Uses Therapeutic, Of Ferula Rubriculis;" which the critics all denounce.

You criticise severely Hendersonian philosophy,

And shrivel with your eloquence the man of common sense, For your Spencer and your Huxley, and your Attfield and Theosophy

Have taught you all the wisdom to be taught without offence.

When your guv'nor quite disgusted gives to you the "bump"

elastic,
Because you chance to differ in your views of work and rest,

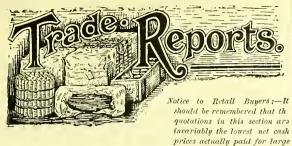
You must ruffle up your hirsute mop and mould your features plastic,

Into a stinging sort of glance of genius distressed.

Then apply to Binks the soap man, or to a college learned,
As "analytic chemist" or "demonstrator" keen,

And perhaps you'll be engaged by one at fees which can be earned.

By any smart young Junio n the shop where you had been. W. C.



quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

H should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

## 42 CANNON STREET, E.C., January 31. The Liverpool Market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on January 29, reports: In Gums the recent inquiries for Soudan descriptions have only resulted in small sales of sorts, holders of which are disposed to be very firm, as supplies come forward very slowly owing to the continued disturbed state of the producing country. Chilian anise of prime quality is held for 22s. 6d. to 23s. per cwt. Kola nuts continue in good demand, all recent arrivals found ready buyers, and parcels near at hand and to arrive shortly are very firmly held. Canary seed is easier at 40s. to 42s. 6d. per quarter for bright Turkish. Owing to the arrival of the Chancellor with supplies of Castor oil the market for Good Seconds Calcutta is the turn easier, and sales have been made ex quay at  $2\frac{1}{13}d$ . to  $2\frac{1}{16}d$ . first pressure. French is held for 2d. to  $2\frac{1}{16}d$ . and Madras  $1\frac{1}{16}d$ . to 2d. per lb. Beeswax continues to become increasingly scarce, and Chilian of prime quality has realised 8l. 10s. 1d. during the week, pale 8l. 7s. 6d., and good yellow 8l. 5s; grey is held for very full prices. Quillaia is very firmly held at late rates. Scammony root has found ready buyers during the week, for the remaining parcels 25s. is asked, but the market

## Chemicals in the North of England.

is practically cleared.

A correspondent writes: "The chemical markets in the north are quiet, and prices are generally unchanged, the purchases being small all round. The following are the current quotations for wholesale buyers:—Acids, carbolic,  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. Ammonia, chloride, 38l per ton f.o.b.; sulphate, firm, 11l. 12s. 6d. f. o.b. Alum. in good demand; lump, 5s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . per ton f.o.b.; ground, 5s. 10d. f.o.b. Liverpool. Bleaching powder, quiet, 7l. per ton f o.b. Liverpool. Borax, market quiet; lump, 20s. per ewt.; powdered, 21s. Sulphate of copper, 14l. 10s. per ton f.o.r. Iron sulphate, 38s. f.o.r. Liverpool. Lead acctate, 25s. to 30s. Potash salts: bichromate, steady,  $4\frac{5}{5}d$ . f.o.b.; chlorate, still dull, 5d. f.o.r.; potashes, 22s. 6d.; pearlashes, 42s. 6d.; caustic, 70 per cent, 8l. 11s. f.o.r. Tyne; prussiate, 10d. per lb., very quiet. Soda salts: ash, 48 per cent., 3l. 15s per ton f.o.r. Tyne; crystals, 36s. f.o.b. Tyne; bicarbonate, 7l. per ton for; bichromate, little demand,  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ , per lb.; hyposulphite, 6l. f.o. b. Tyne or Humber. Sulphur quiet, roll, 5l. 10s. per ton; flowers, 6l. 10s. f.o.b. Saltpetre in kegs, 23s. for. Silver, metal advanced  $\frac{1}{16}d$ .  $= 27\frac{2}{5}d$ . per oz.; nitrate, ls. 8d. per oz. Oils, linseed, 19s. 9d. to 20s. fo.b. Hull; olive, 36l. per tun; petroleum, American,  $4\frac{1}{5}d$ ., Russian,  $3\frac{1}{5}d$ .; castor, easier,  $1\frac{7}{4}d$  to 2d. per lb. for Calcutta seconds. Turpentine, 20s.

## The Alkali Union's Labour-troubles.

The difficulties between the Alkali Union and their work-people at Hebburn, Yarrow, and Gateshead, appear to be on the way to settlement. On Monday a prolonged conference took place at the Newcastle office of the Alkali Union between the local directors and delegates from the men's union. A scheme of settlement was drawn up on the basis of a

reduction in wages, but with certain modifications on the original proposals. This was submitted to the men on Tuesday, and accepted after some discussion. The directors thereupon arranged to resume work on Wednesday. The result of the ballot at Tennant's Works, Hebburn, and St. Bede's, Yarrow, was also in favour of accepting the reduction of wages. The proposed reduction originally ranged from 5 per cent. to 25 per cent., but this has been modified by the employers. The men are expected to resume their duties during the present week.

#### The Naphthalin War.

"A very interesting situation," says the O. P. & D. Reporter, "has developed in naphthalin. The principal use of this article is as a substitute for camphor in preserving clothing. The annual consumption in the United States is said to be about 1,000 tons, and there is practically but one maker, who has controlled the market for the past two years under a contract with the largest, if not the sole, English maker, whose output is stated to be about 400 tons per annum, most of which goes to the States. There is a Belgian maker who produces about 100 tons per annum, and there are some small German makers. The contract between the American and the English manufacturers was drawn up for three years, but the former now claim that the English firm have violated the agreement, and shipped to other parties in the States. Not to be trifled with, the American maker has formally declared the contract void and has inaugurated a war of prices, which is apt, from present indications, to last for some time. Already it is claimed that naphthalin is now being sold below the cost of production. The American is trying his utmost to hold the United States market, and is offering to make contracts, with protection against a decline. In the meantime the representatives of the German makers are holding aloof from the market, preferring not to sell at a loss."

ACID (CITRIC).—Steady at 1s. 2d. per lb. for B.P. quality, and 1s.  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ . for commercial, English brands.

ACID (SALICYLIC).—Last Friday a rumour began to go round in drug-circles that a substantial drop in salicylic preparations was about to be declared, but the actual extent of the fall did not become known until midday on Saturday, when the various agents received telegrams announcing the following new scale of prices for parcels of at least 56 lbs.:-Salicylic acid powder: bulk or 1-lb. paper parcels, 2s 4d.; 1-lb. cardboard boxes or 7-lb. tins, 2s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 2s 8d. per lb.; Crystals, 3d. per lb. more than powder; physiologically pure acid in needles 2s. per 15. more than powder. Salicylate of soda in powder: bulk or 1-lb. paper bags, 2s. 5d.; 1-lb. cardboard boxes or 7-lb. tins, 2s. 7d.; 1-lb. bottles, 2s. 9d.; ditto crystals, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. per lb. respectively; ditto physiologically pure, 4s, 4s. 2d. and 4s. 4d. per lb. respectively. The discount scale remains as before so far as the four houses who remain in the combination are concerned. It is thought by no means improbable that there will be a further reduction in the convention price before long, as some "outside" manufacturers are already cutting the new syndicate rates, one of them offering powder at 2s.  $0^3_1d$  per lb., crystals at 2s.  $2^3_4d$ ., and salicylate of soda at corresponding rates, syndicate terms.

ACID (TARTARIC), although for the present unchanged in price, is considerably firmer in consequence of the steady advance in the raw material. English brands from the makers are quoted at from  $10\frac{3}{4}d$ . to 11d. per lb., Foreign in powder or crystals at  $10\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $10\frac{3}{8}d$ . per lb.

ANISE.—Firmer, with small stocks, and little offering for shipment from Russia. Quotations to-day are: Russian, 27s. to 28s., according to quality; South American, from 23s. to 25s, and fine green Spanish, 38s. per cwt.

Balsam (Peru) is reported dearer; 7s. per lb. is said to have been paid this week.

BALSAM TOLU.—Good quality is worth 1s. 2d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE) lis reported firmer, with "buyers" of Japan gum at 85s. c.i.f., and of Chinese camphor at 80s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms, present shipment.

CASCARA SAGRADA,—Good bright bark is held for 21s. 6d per cwt. on the spot.

CHLORATE OF POTASH very slow of sale at 5d, per lb. all round.

CINCHONA.—The principal buyers (according to the equivalent of sulphate of quinine secured) at last Thursday's cinchona-auctions in Amsterdam were the agents for the English, French, and American factories (13,310 kilos.); the Auerbach factory, 1,759 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam works, 1,739 kilos.; the Frankfort and Stuttgart works, 1,721 kilos.; and the Brunswick factory, 1,384 kilos. Varions small buyers secured 1829 kilos. The tone was very quiet, with few bnyers; about 10,878 kilos. being bought in. Of pharmacentical barks, only fine qualities are at all saleable. Of the Java bark which was bonght in at the Amsterdam anctions on January 24 only a very few lots have since been sold, and the bulk is held below the present market rates. There has, however, been a fair bnsiness done privately in fine drnggists' bark in long and broken quill.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar cloves remain firm. At auction none were offered, but for delivery March-May  $2\frac{9}{16}d$ . per 1b. has been paid.

Cocaine.—During the last four or five days there have been rumonrs of an impending advance in cocaine. For the present, however, all the makers except one still quote the old terms of 17s. per oz. for hydrochlorate in 100-oz. parcels. It is expected, however, that in the beginning of next week the price will be raised to 18s. per oz. Scarcity of raw material is said to be the cause of this impending rise. There has just been an arrival in London of 9 packages of crude cocaine from Callao per Don.

COCHINEAL.—A strong speculative demand has manifested itself lately, and nearly all available parcels have been cleared at rising prices. Good grey *Teneriffe* has been sold at 1s. 4d. per lb.; black is now held for the same price.

COUMARIN.—There has been a better enquiry lately from soapmakers in the country. The price rans from 2s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 3s. per oz.

CREAM OF TARTAR. — Firm at 63s. for best white French crystals. Powder is quoted at from 66s. to 67s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—The Glengyle has just brought 20 cases from Singapore.

ERGOT OF RYE.—The Magdalene brought 22 cases from Vigo (Spain.) We are informed that sales have been made of ergot, belonging to the same parcel for which  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . was accepted by sale without reserve at the last auctions, at the rate of  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb.

GALLS.—Chinese galls remain very firm. On the spot sales of good usual shape have lately been made at 50s. per cwt., but no more can be had at the price new. For shipment 45s. 6d. c.i.f. has been paid for March-April shipment.

GLYCERINE.—It is reported that the G.B. Rosbach factory in Barmen (hitherto represented in England by Messrs. Spiess Bros. & Co.) has ceased to mannfacture the article, of which it was one of the largest producers. The makers' quotation generally remains 46s. per cwt. for best double-distilled, s.g. 1.260, but some holders ask more.

GUM ACACIA.—There is no demand for Sondan gum at present; sorts are quoted at from 50s. up to 65s. per cwt., according to quality; much of the London stock is held above market value. Gehzirah gum is quoted nominally at 27s. 6d. to 30s.; Talea at 25s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt.; but nothing is offering in either kind just at present. The better descriptions of Persian gum are in some demand, red to pale picked at 17s. 6d. to 22s. per cwt.; sorts are held for 13s. to 15s. At to-day's auctions Turkey gums declined 5s.

GUM MASTICH.—The snpply is much in excess of the demand, and holders are anxious for business. The last sales made here were upon the basis of 1s 9d. per lb. for good clean pale drop.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—Smyrna (Syrian) tragacanth is quiet, but the stock here is small. Firsts are quoted at 12l. to 13l., thirds and seconds at from 9l. to 11l. per cwt., brown flake at from 6l. to 8l. per cwt. All varieties of Persian (Bassorah) tragacanth have been selling rather freely, good pale firsts and seconds at 12l. to 13l., fine thirds at 11l. 7s. 6l. to

111. 10s. (ordinary to good kinds are worth from 91. 10s. to 111.), fourths from 91. 10s. per cwt. downwards. Hog gum is worth from 60s. to 85s. per cwt. according to quality. Common Smyrna hog gum has been sold at 45s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—About 10 bales of *Brazilian* root havebeen sold privately, since the anctions, upon the new terms at steady prices. Sales have also been made of *Colombian* (Cartagena) root at 3s. 6d. per lb. for second-class damaged.

LITHIA SALTS.—There are now only two manufacturers in the market, and, as there is practically nothing in second-hands, they appear to have the article pretty well under control. The quotations for Carbonate are at present 5s. 6d. per lb. for parcels of at least 2 cwts., 5s. 9d. per lb. for \( \frac{1}{3}\)-cwt. lots, and 6s. per lb. for smaller quantities. An alteration, however, has just been made in the wholesale discount, which has been somewhat reduced. On the other hand, the terms with regard to delivery have been slightly changed in favour of buyers.

OIL (COD-LIVER) continues to be the most lively drugtrade article in a commercial sense. Old (i.e. 1894) fine non-congealing Norvegian cod-liver oil has been sold since last Thursday at prices advancing after every transaction, from 112s. 6d. np to 130s. per barrel, which appears to be the lowest acceptable quotation to-day. The turn-over in Mincing Lane this week amounts to several hundred barrels. We understand that sales of new (1895) oil, good non-congealing, have been made at 150s. per barrel, ci.f. terms, shipment from Hamburg in the middle of next month. The general idea of the price of the new oil, however, appears to be from 190s. to 200s. per barrel. Fishing has now commenced in the Lofoden district, but the livers are said to be unusually lean, and it is reported that up to January 28 not a single barrel of steam-refined oil had been made in that district.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Cassia oil lower. Good quality may be had at 4s. per lb. on the spot, and offers at 3s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. terms. Star anise oil has been sold on the spot at 6s per lb., which is also lower.

OLIVE OIL.—Both the London and the Liverpool markets remain dragging, although the enquiry in the last-named city has shown some signs of improvement lately, and sales have been made there at 29l. to 29l. 10s. per ton for Syrian (good quality is worth 30l. 10s.); Levantine oil is worth 30l. 10s. to 31l. 10s.; Candiote, 32l. to 33l.; and Spanish oil, 33l. to 35l. per ton. The crop-reports are very bad from all parts, excepting Morocco and Tunis, where good yields are expected.

OPIUM.—The London market remains quiet; holders of druggists' varieties are rather anxious to do business, but no transactions of any importance are reported. Soft shipping kinds are steadily held, and Persian is scarce. The following are the current quotations:—Soft shipping good to fine, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; Smyrna, good descriptions (Karahissar, Tokat, &c.), 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.; fair to good druggists' seconds, 9s. 3d. to 10s.; Persian, ordinary to good, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. per lb. Our mail-reports from Turkey are as follows:—Constantinople, January 26:—"The sales for the week were only 9 cases druggists' at the equivalent of 8s. 8d. to 8s. 9d., and 9 cases Tokats at the equivalent of 10s 3d. per lb. f.o.b. American buyers have come into the market, and their action is beginning to make itself felt." Smyrna, January 18:—"As foretold, the better grades have fallen in price this week, while tale quales remain steady. The sales amount to about 100 cases, two-thirds good new current tale quale (to be selected) at 9s. 2d. per lb., f.o.b.; Yerli tale quale at 9s. 4d. per lb., f.o.b. The arrivals are 2,201 cases, against 1,157 in 1893–94. Reports from the producing districts agree that the weather is exceedingly favourable for the sowings. Rarely has a winter been so mild as the present. However, as speculation has commenced, and as at any moment large buyers may come forward from America, we do not think that prices will recede further."

PHENACETINE.—For the present the quotations remain nraltered, but we hear it said in several quarters, which should be authoritative, that at the current sale prices the manufacture is unremunerative. An early increase in price would, therefore, cause no astonishment.

QUASSIA WOOD rather dearer. Some business is reported in fair logs at 95s. to 97s. 6d. per ton.

QUICKSILVER.—A dragging market at 6*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per bottle from the importers, second hand holders have come down to 6*l*. 10*s*. per bottle.

QUININE.—Slow of sale. B. & S. and Brunswick bulk quinine in second-hand offers at 11d. per oz, and some business is reported this week. The London stock at the docks has been reduced in the course of January by 3,219 lbs.

SAFFRON continues to advance. Finest Valencia is now quoted at 29s. per cwt., secondary to good quality at from 26s. to 28s. per cwt. The 30s. per lb. limit, which some agents expect to be reached in the course of the present rise, is, therefore, almost within sight. If the reports from Spain may be trusted (a very large if) the rise will continue for several months.

SENNA.—The supply of Alexandrian senna leaves in London is small, and holders are firm at 8d. to 10d. per lb. for picked leaves, 4d. to 6d. per lb. for broken leaves, and from 3d. down to  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. for sorts and siftings. Pods neglected, at 5d. to 6d. per lb.

SHELLAC keeps very firm. At auction on Monday 420 cases were offered, of which 250 sold at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance on orange lac, other varieties remaining steady. The following prices were realised:—Second orange, fair to curly reddish, partly cakey, 104s. to 106s.; bright but blocky, 102s. to 104s.; old worked TN, 104s. to 106s. per cwt. Oa the spot, good orange TN is worth 107s., AC garnet 103s., and good first button 129s. per cwt.

SULPHUR — Without any alteration of importance. Foreign *Flowers* are offered at 115s.; *Roll* sulphur at 105s. per ton.

TEA.—The market has again had heavy supplies to cope with, but rates for lower grades of Indian tea have been fully maintained, and the terminal quotation for near months is as high as 9d. per lb. Medium teas however have flagged a little, and Pekoes and broken Pekoes from 9d. to 1s. show even better value than last week, and are going freely into consumption. On Tuesday the Ceylon sale opened a trifle easier than the week before for teas under 8d, and leaf Ceylons were to be had from 7d. to  $7\frac{3}{4}d$ , showing fully  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . better value than previous quotations, though prices rallied again as the sale progressed. Ceylon broken Pekoes from 10d. to 1s. were irregular, and several very cheap lots passed the hammer. A big Ceylon sale is advertised for next Tuesday. Congous are quiet at the rather firmer rates recently established. The market is however getting very bare of the fine quality second crop Pacyongs which showed such value from 6d. to 7d., and very few are left in first hands.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Fifteen cases have arrived from Pará (Brazil) per Manauense.

VANILLA.—The stock in the London warehouses on January 30 was 360 tins.

YLANG YLANG.—According to official statistics, the exports of ylang ylang oil from the Philippine islands in 1893 (the last year for which figures have been published) were:—

| To            | U.K.  | U.S.A. | Singapore | France | Germany | Saigon |
|---------------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| Kilos         |       | 91     |           | 718    | 22      | 166    |
| Value Pesetas | 7,650 | 2,843  | 28,539    | 38,395 | 1,350   | 160    |

## Trade Motes.

THE Liquor Carnis Company ask us to state that there are two mistakes of figures in their advertisement in the Winter Issue. The 5s. 6d. under virol should have been 3s. 6d., and the 5s. 6d. under liquor carnis should have been 8s. 6d.

As an indication of the enormous development of the factory-made pill trade, we notice that Messrs. John Richardson & Co., Leicester (Limited), state that in 1894 they sold 80,000 gross more of their soluble pearl-coated pills than they sold in 1893.

A KILBURN draper's window is filled just now with a patent medicine which the passer-by is told will "Save your life." The owner, Mr. W. E. Havard, 68 Cambridge Road, Kilburn, informed an interviewer that, on the death of his father (a chemist), he had inherited the sale-rights of the remarkable "Cambrian Liniment," and this is one way he istaking to advertise it.

MESSES. G. COUTELA & CIE, wholesale druggists, of Paris, announce that, by mutual agreement, they have discontinued the relations with Messrs. Fuerst Brothers, of London, who have hitherto acted as their representatives. Messrs. Fuerst Brothers have also issued a communication in which they say that MM. Coutela's circular was issued without their (Messrs. Fuerst's) knowledge, and further, that, in order to prevent any false impression, they wish it known that the discontinuance of the agency was the result of mutual agreement, and caused by the direct relations keptup by the Paris house with firms in this country.

## Wills of Deceased Chemists.

The will of Mr. Wm. Howell, chemist and druggist (retired), of 132 Cheltenham Road, Bristol, who died on December 5, 1893, has been proved by Messrs. George Carver and Herbert Blaud, by whom the gross value of the testator's personal estate has been sworn at 5,8381. 17s. 7d., and the net value at 5,7971. 14s. 10d. There are no leaseholds.

At the Principal Probate Registry the will of Mr. Arthur Jas. Richmond, late of 2 Somerset Place, Mumbles, near Swansea, retired pharmaceutical chemist, who died on August 13, has been proved by Mr. Frederic Edwardes, of Swansea, bank manager, and Mr. T. Noon Talfourd Strick, of Swansea, solicitor—Mr. F. A. R. Leslie, the other executor nominate, having renounced. The gross personalty is swornat 6,607%. 11s. 1d.

The will and codicil of Mr. Robert Gadd, of 1 Harleyford Road, Vauxhall, chemist, who died at Littlehampton on November 28, have been proved at the Principal Probate Registry by Mr. Henry Gadd, of Exeter, wholesale chemist, a brother, Mr. Henry Hugh Wippell, of Exeter, woollendraper, a brother-in-law, and Mrs. Bessie Gadd, the widow of the testator, the duly appointed executors, by whom the gross value of the personalty is sworn at 2,348*l*. 14*s*. 1*d*.

The will, with a codicil, of Mr. Atkinson Pickering, of Sunnycroft, Driffield, of Baynard House, Princess Avenue; Kingston-upon-Hull, and of 45 Lowgate, in the same borough, chemist, who died on September 6, 1894, has been proved at the District Registry by Mr. William Hudson Atkinson Pickering, of Baynard House, and Mr. Atkinson Pickering, of 73 Parliament Street, Kingston-upon-Hull, solicitor, the sons and executors. The gross value of testator's personalty is sworn at 26,2681. 6s. 10d., and the net at 25,8901. 4s. 3d.

Probate of the will of Mr. Wm. H. Holt, pharmaceutical chemist, of Altrincham, Cheshire, has been granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Holt, the widow, and Messrs. Henry Barratt and William Turton, the executors of the deceased, by whom the value of the personalty was sworn under 600%. Testator commencing "In the Name of God, Amen," and continuing "Enter not into judgment," &c., desires to be buried with his son Chas. Lloyd. He bequeaths and devises his estate, real and personal, including his property in "Holt's Balsam of Horehound, Aniseed and Honey," for the benefit of his widow and children.

The will, dated May 3, 1876, with two codicils, of Mr. Charles Gadd, of 26 Harleyford Road, Vauxhall, chemist and druggist, who died on April 12, 1891, has been proved in the principal Probate Registry, the value of the personalty being sworn at 8,776l. 14s. 10d. The testator appointed his sons, Henry and Robert, as his executors, and subject to provision for his wife, who, however, pre-deceased him, and to an annuity of 10l. to Martha Pased, bequeathed and devised to them, in trust, the whole of his property, real and personal, for the benefit of his children in equal shares, each one to-bring into hotch-pot before division of the estate all sumstestator has advanced.

## THE DRUG=AUCTIONS OF JANUARY 24.

As explained in our last issue, the Trade Report, so far as it related to the drug-auctions of January 24, was published on the orange-coloured "Supplement" to the Winter Number. A portion of it is reprinted below.

#### The Dutch Cinchona Auctions.

Our Amsterdam correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday, Jan. 24, states:—"At our auctions to-day 7,765 bales and 351 cases Java cinchona bark, together weighing 717,335 kilos., and containing the equivalent of 32,620 kilos. sulphate of quinine, were offered for sale. The tone was very depressed, and only about two-thirds of the bark offered—viz., 5,356 packages, representing 21,742 kilos. of sulphate of quinine—sold at a slight decline, the average unit being only 2.70 cents. per half-kilo., or just below one halfpenny per unit. The principal buyers were the agents for the English, "French, and American works, the Auerbach factory, the Amsterdam and Mannheim works, and the Frankfort works.

## Smyrna Opium Telegram.

Our Smyrna correspondent, telegraphing on January 23, states:—"Agents for American firms have begun to purchase heavily upon our market. They have acquired a considerable quantity of fair current manufacturing opium at the parity of 8s. 10d. per lb., fo.b., which was the bottom price of last week. The market is now showing signs of improvement."

#### The Ipecacuanha Allowances.

The second meeting of the Allowances Revision Committee was held on Monday, January 21. The proceedings were again private, but it would seem that the meeting was anything but an harmonious one. It was decided not to proceed with the revision of any allowances except those of ipecacuanha, and one member thereupon resigned. For all practical purposes the committee may be considered to have come to an end. A protest against the abolition of the ipecacuanhatrett without previous consultation with the whole of the drug-trade has been addressed to the committee by about a dozen export firms.

There was a general expectation that the question would give rise to a stormy discussion at the last drug auctions, and when Mr. Richard Barron, who has acted as the chairman of the committee, rose to make a statement expectation ran rather high. That gentleman, however, restricted his remarks to the announcement that two meetings had been held, that so far as ipecacuanha was concerned it had been decided to abolish the trett allowance, but to leave the other conditions unaltered, and further, that no changes whatever had been made in the sale-conditions of any other drugs, but that the clerical errors in the book of allowances, which were said to be very numerous, had been corrected. Mr. Barron concluded by saying that no one would suffer, that the committee had tried to please everybody, and that he earnestly hoped there would be no further discussion of the subject at the drug-sales.

No one made any remarks at the time, but shortly afterwards Messrs. Graf and Sutcliffe showed a disposition to hark back to the subject. Their efforts in this direction, however, were not successful, the presiding broker declining to reopen the discussion, and the objectors receiving no support from the room.

ALOES.—A parcel of 20 cases fair orange treacly Zanzibar aloes sold without reserve at the very low price of 31s. per cwt. Curação aloes: only 20 packages of gourds sold at 52s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per cwt. for good brown liver part Capey. This is a full price.

AMBERGRIS.—The rather large supply of 220 oz. was offered to-day. Ninety-five ounces sold cheaply at 70s. to 75s. per oz. for heavy lump of fair aroma, and from 40s. to 60s. per oz. for small darkish.

ASAFCETIDA.—Fully 5s easier. Five cases, returned from the United States, which had been offered before, were again placed on sale. The quality was fair dry, rather stony, some loose almonds, and the lot was bought in at 90s. per cwt. Four cases,  $vi\hat{a}$  Marseilles, dry, stony gum realised 50s. per cwt. A newly imported parcel from Bombay realised from 57s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per cwt. (subject to approval) for common.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra gum was rather plentiful, and sold at a decline of about 5s. to 7s. 6d per cwt. for the best grades. Of 190 packages 82 found buyers: fine white seconds, small to medium almonds, slightly false packed, at 9l. 5s. to 9l. 10s.; fine seconds, small to medium pale almonds, fine aroma, partly false packed corners, 9l. 12s. 6d.; fair seconds, small palish almonds, rather false packed, at 6l. 10s, and small, but good pale almondy seconds, false packed corners, at 8l. 7s. 6d. to 8l 10s. Of Siam benzoin, one case, small to medium clean pale almonds, partly loose, partly blocky, was bought in at 10l.; one case of small blocky grain sold at 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. Fine pale loose almonds were bought in at 22l.

BUCHU.—Lower. Long leaves were offered freely to-day, 67 bales of this variety being placed on sale. They were nearly all bought in, however, from 8d to 10d per lb. being asked for fair to good bright green long narrow leaves. For dull ditto 6d. per lb. was asked, but could not be obtained. Another parcel of fair bold but somewhat dark long leaves sold very cheaply at  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ . to 4d. per lb. Ten bales of round buchu were sold at  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ . to 2d. per lb. for rather yellow and stalky but fair odour.

CALUMBA.—A parcel of 21 bags, small to medium dull brown, slightly yellow mixed, partly damaged, sold at the low price of 8s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—A parcel of 100 cases *Chinese*, all more or less damaged, sold without reserve at from 77s. to 78s. per cwt. (one lot 81s. per cwt.), showing a somewhat easier market.

Camphor (Refined).—A case of somewhat opaque Japanese refined camphor, in 1-oz. tablets, imported  $vi\hat{a}$  Hamburg, realised 1s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. at auction to-day.

CANELLA ALBA.—About 2s lower. I'en bales small to medium, rather dark mixed split quill, are held for 25s. per cwt., a bid of 21s. teing refused. Another small parcel of good pale partly broken split quill is held for 30s. per cwt.

CANNABIS INDICA.—A 28-bale parcel was bought at auction at  $3\frac{1}{5}d$ . per lb. for fair, partly stalky, green tops.

CARDAMOMS.—In fair supply, which met with a strong demand at an average advance of about 1d. per lb. Of 128 packages 81 sold as follows:—Ceylon Mysore medium pale clean bright full, 2s. 7d.; medium yellow, 2s.; smaller size, 2s. 4d.; fair small pale, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; medium yellow, some split, 1s. 9d.; small pale, 1s. 6d.; very small pale, 1s. 3d.; medium partly open brownish, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Ceylon-Malabar good medium plump brownish, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Twelve cases small to medium brownish Tellicherry cardamoms were bought in at 1s. 11d. per lb. It was stated that to-day's quotation from India is 1s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

CASCARILLA sold with excellent competition at fully 15s. advance, a recently imported parcel of 40 packages realising 52s. per cwt. for small to medium partly fine silvery quill, and from 49s. 6d. to 54s. per cwt. for damaged ditto. Clean siftings sold at 30s. per cwt.

CASSIA FISTULA.—A parcel of 30 packages fresh but lean East Indian (imported  $vi\hat{a}$  Amsterdam) was bought in at 25s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—Of East Indian bark, 6 cases fair Red druggists' quill, sea-damaged, sold without reserve at  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. Of South American bark, the following parcels came in auction:—Two bales fair damaged Cartagena, which sold at 4d. per lb.; 21 packages South American red bark, of which 18 were imported direct from Guayaquil (the whole of this was bought in, bold split quill of fair colour at 10s. per lb., very common weak quill at 10d. per lb.), and 285 packages flat Calisaya bark, of which 15 serons bold bright genuine realised 1s. 10d. per lb.; while of the rest, which was mostly

spurious, 30 packages dull thin dark bark sold at 10d per lb, for sound, and from  $7\frac{1}{9}d$ , to 8d, for damaged quality

CIVET.—At auction three horns were offered and bought in at 30s. per oz for one lot, of which the price is said to be 25s. per oz., and at 18s. 6d. per oz. for the remainder, which is of common quality.

COCA.—For fair green small Truxillo leaves, of which 15 bales were offered, 1s. 1d. per lo. was asked. A dull lot sold at 7d.

CROTON-SEED.—The small parcels offered at auction from time to time found ready buyers. At auction eight packages dull and fair mixed seed realised 24s, per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—A newly-imported parcel of 11 cases good partly fine dragon's-blood in reed sold with good competition at full prices, namely, 11l 2s. 6d. to 11l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. Of 14 cases Singapore lump 4 sold at 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s 6d. for good hard seedy partly fine bright.

ERGOT OF RYE.—The market is somewhat unsettled. At the auctions there was a fair demand for Spanish, which realised full prices, considering the quality of the lots. Of 10 cases fair Spanish, slightly damp, imported a year ago, 3 sold at 10d per lb.; for the rest  $9\frac{3}{4}d$ , per lb. was refused. Damaged ergot sold at  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ , to 8d. per lb. Another parcel of 10 bags small dull Spanish sold without reserve at  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ , per lb.—a good price. Russian ergot, however, was rather easier,  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. being accepted for 5 bags of fair quality from Hamburg.

EUPHORBIUM.—Several parcels, amounting altogether to 41 serons, were offered at the drug sales. They did not include anything of good quality. For dirty woody and dusty gum 15s. per cwt. was bid, a price which the broker declined to accept at auction.

Honey.—Dull of sale; Jamaican selling with a rather easier tone. One hundred and fifty cases Californian were bought in; fair clean partly thick orange-yellow honey at 36s. per cwt., candied brownish at 35s. per cwt. Of Jamaican honey 8 packages ordinary candied brownish mixed sold without reserve at 22s. 6d. to 23s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—We refer elsewhere to the further proceedings of the "Allowances Committee" and the discussion at the auctions. Of *Brazilian* root, 89 parcels were shown; but there seemed to be very little disposition to buy, and only one bale was disposed of, at 5s. per lb. for good, sound annulated root, which was about 4d. per lb. above the valuation. All the ipecacuanha was offered upon the new terms.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Out of a parcel of 151 packages, from Leghorn, 20 sold at 7s. 6d. per cwt. for fair quality.

Kola.—Selling at much better prices, with improved competition, especially for West Indian. One barrel fairly bright seed from Grenada (W.I.) realised 1s. 4d. per lb. Two other parcels brought the high price of 1s 6d. per lb. for good, slightly mouldy, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for good brown. For 20 bags rather dark and lean kolas a bid of 11d. per lb. was refused.

LIME JUICE—For 11 packages clarified West Indian no bid was forthcoming, and this lot was bought in at 1s. 10d. per gallon.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—About 3d. per cwt. lower for common grades. Of 110 1-cwt. bales dull unpeeled root from Greece (Patras), 20 were offered without reserve, and sold at 6s. 9d. per cwt.; the remainder was bought in at 7s. per cwt. Ninety-three bags from Bagdad, fair unpeeled root, were bought in at 9s. to 10s. per cwt.

MATICO.—A parcel of 11 bales small greenish-brown broken leaf sold very cheaply at  $6\frac{3}{4}d$ . to 7d. per lb.

MUSK.—Steadily held, but without much animation at the auctions. Of first pile *Tonquin pod* musk 6 small caddies were offered. Good small to bold pods, well trimmed, blue and brown thin skin and underskin, good appearance, were held for 75s. per oz., a bid of 71s. per oz. being rejected. Two caddies small to bold well trimmed pods, grey top and underskin, were bought in at 65s per oz.

MYRRH.—Very slow of sale. About 80 packages were bought in, with the exception of 15 bales of rather dull and dusty sorts, which found a buyer at 65s. per cwt.

OIL (CASTOR).—Out of a parcel of 70 cases, said to be Italian oil and imported from Venice, 10 sold at the low rate of 3d. per lb. Seventy-five cases yellow Calcutta seconds were bought in at  $2\frac{3}{8}d$ . per lb.

OILS (ESSENTIAL). — Very little was sold at the auctions. Of 7 cases, of 50 bottles each, Japanese oil of peppermint (dementholised), "Cocking's" brand, 2, partly slightly damaged, sold "without reserve" at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb., which is lower. For the remainder a bid of 6s. 6d. per lb. was suggested, and the whole lot bought in at 8s. per lb. Four cases native make, slightly rusty tins, also offered "without reserve," brought 5s 3d. per lb, and 2 cases of good quality (dementholised) 6s 9d. per lb. Twenty cases unworked Star anise, rather yellow in colour, crystallised, were bought in at 6s. 3d. per lb, which is said to be the price. Cassia oil sold at a lower price; 2 cases, said to contain 70 to 75 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde, realising only 3s. 9d. per lb. "without reserve."

ORANGE-PEEL.—Very plentiful, and selling at low prices. Four cases fine bright thin cut Tripnli peel realising only 10d. per lb., while dull common Malta sold at  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb.

ORRIS.—Mogadore orris in request, at an advance of from 3s. to 4s. per cwt. Fourteen serons were sold at 48s. 6d. per cwt. for good medium to bold pale and brownish mixed. For another parcel of four bags small to medium, rather lean and brown, a bid of 47s. per cwt. was rejected, and the lot bought in at 55s. per cwt. No Italian orris was sold.

RHATANIA — About  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . cheaper. Twelve bales ordinary palish slightly damaged rhatania-root, offered "without reserve," sold cheaply at  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $4\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb.

RHUBARB shows no improvement. At auction 147 cases were offered, of which 27 sold as follows:—Shensi, small to medium pale coat, three-fourths grey, one-fourth dark fracture, round, 1s. 2d. per lb., subject to approval; medium to bold very rough coat, half bricky, half-dark fracture, round,  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .; good flat pickings, 10d. per lb. Canton, small druggists' root, fair coat, pinky-grey fracture, round, 1s. 4d.; small to medium good coat, three-fourths pinky. one-fourth brown fracture, round, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. High-dried, flat, half pinky, half brown, fracture, fair coat, 10d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—The chief feature of the sales, so far as this drug is concerned, was the disposal of a 50-bale lot of chumpy Mexican root, slightly sea-damaged, which realised from  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . down to 3d. per lb., according to the extent of damage. This price shows a decline of about 1d. per lb. Honduras root is also slightly easier.

SENNA.—Of *Tinnevelly* leaves about 250 bales were shown, four-fifths of which sold at steady prices for medium and rather higher rates for common qualities, good medium to bold greenish leaves realising from 4d. to  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ .; medium greenish, slightly yellowish, from  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ .; ordinary small to medium, yellowish and partly specky, mixed, from  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ . to  $2\frac{3}{4}d$ .; and common dark and small, from  $1\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb.

Soy.—Another parcel of 185 casks *Chinese* soy of fair quality was placed on sale "without reserve." The first lot realised  $10\frac{1}{4}d$ . per gallou, but after that prices fell to  $9\frac{1}{4}d$ . and 9d. (one lot only fetched  $8\frac{3}{4}d$ .) per gallon. This is equal to a reduction of 1d. per gallon on the last auction rates. This article is now exceptionally low in price.

Tonca Beans.—The improved demand said to exist for Parlpha beans certainly did not make itself felt at the auctions, when several parcels were offered.

VALERIAN.—One bag dull small brown Japanese sold without reserve" at 21s. per cwt.—a fair price, considering, the quality.

WAX (BEES').—Good qualities continue to find a ready sale at full to higher rates. *Madagascar* wax is rather scarce; at auction only 67 packets were offered. The bulk of this, dark and brown mixed, realised 7l. 2s. 6d. to 7l. 5s. per cwt. Of *Jamaican* wax, 3 packages were offered and sold at 8l to 8l. 5s. for fair brown mixed, an advance on the last salerates.



## Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

#### Counter-prescribing.

SIR,-I was very surprised, after reading the first part of "J. A. F.'s" letter, to find that even he sometimes prescribes, and occasionally undertakes operations that, strictly speaking, belong to a surgeon. No doubt chemists are often presumptuous in counter-prescribing. I will give an instance.
About three years ago, a girl fell from a cart and hurt herself. She was constantly in pain, unable to work, and was wasting. So the local doctor said she had better go into the hospital, as she was in consumption. She was in the hospital, under the care of some of the best physicians, for about three months; they then discharged her, saying she was in rapid decline, and could not live more than three weeks, and it would be better for her to die at home. She went home, and called in her doctor again. He bore out what the physicians had said, and said it was of no use his attending her, as it was impossible for her to live. After that, her mother asked a chemist's advice, and he actually prescribed, giving three-pennyworth of pil. hyd. c. coloc. et hyosc. Next day she felt better; in a week she was well, and is now married, and a happy, healthy mother.

I could mention other cases where chemists have not "recognised the gravity of their position," and, although "the public had no proof that they were fitted for such work," yet have saved suffering and lives by their counterprescribing. I had women "explaining such troubles" over the counter as after-pains, and the requiring of emmenagogues, to me before I was the age of 21.

Yours faithfully, WALDO. (232/52.)

SIR,—I cannot help thinking "J. A. F.'s" criticisms on "Scotch" and "Welsh" chemists too severe. No one fitted for such work, he says, would prescribe for severe cough, &c., without first examining the patient's chest. chemist suspected lung-trouble (and there are other indications of it besides severe cough), he would probably advise his patient to consult a medical man; but to suggest that doctors always examine the chest before prescribing for severe cough is ridiculous. And why should not a chemist tackle anæmia, pray? There are well-known and harmless remedies, which are usually administered with very good results. I know a chemist who has restored several anamics to comparative health after they had tired of paying doctors' bills. When "J. A. F." proceeds to dispose of "Welsh Chemist," he gives himself away. He shows himself entirely ignorant of what takes place behind some chemists' counters. My experience is that women do ask for emmenagognes, mixtures for after pains, floodings, &c., and far from having any objection to "explaining such troubles," seem rather to like to than otherwise, when once started. If the prescribing chemist was such a careless bungler as might be inferred from "J. A. F.'s" letter, counter-prescribing would soon cease -civil actions for damages, criminal actions for manslaughter, would soon make it anything but a profitable game, even should the public permit themselves to be further experimented npon. By pushing the prescribing chemists may not only earn a decent living, but, in time, force the doctors to disgorge the dispensing, to which they are entitled. Many fair-minded medical men admit it, and wish to see the dispensing in chemists' hands.

> Yours faithfully, ENGLISH CHEMIST. (233/29.)

SIR,—It seems almost incredible that such a letter as that of "J. A. F." could have been written by a chemist, and least of all by an English chemist; and it is equally amazing that io such a long document there should be so little sound argument.

It is all very well for "J. A. F." to lay down his cast iron rules, and put forward his "diagnoses," and to flippantly tell "our young friend" that, if he cannot make an "honourable" living without resorting to a great deal of counterprescribing, he should quit pharmacy, and "try something else"!

Such exalted theories may suit his own particular case, but they are by no means universally applicable. "J. A. F." probably has a good dispensing-business. If he has, it would be both extremely impolitic and "ponnd foolish" on his part to indulge in prescribing. But let him receive no patronage from his medical friends, and find himself in the same position as "A Scotch Chemist," and then see if he will apply his rigid morality and inflexible principles to his own case, and follow the advice he gives to that correspondent to "try something else"!

My position with regard to medical men is very much the same as that occupied by "A Scotch Chemist," and, that being so, I do precisely what that correspondent does. I prescribe, and I tell "J. A F.," and any other party whom it may concern, that I shall continue to prescribe until the medical men see fit to at least give me fair play. Until they do that I will give them no quarter. I have looked through "A Scotch Chemist's" list of ailments, and at his treatment of them, and I feel sure no fair-minded man could quarrel with the latter. Instead of "injury to the patient of a certainty" resulting in any of these cases, there is a much greater probability of benefit, in spite of "J. A. F.'s" carping criticism.

There is, I think, very little danger of inadequate or improper treatment at the hands of a counter-prescriber in the case of a person suffering from "acute bronchitis, with incipient pneumonic complications." Anybody suffering from such a string of agony as this would be in bed.

With reference to anamia, I think it would be conceded by any unprejudiced medical man that the majority of cases yield to treatment by some form of iron, combined with tonics, so far as actual medicine is concerned, accompanied, it may be, with a nutritive or restorative in another form; whilst in cases of "disordered liver," not in one in a hundred would there be any actual or organic disease present.

Referring to "A Scotch Chemist's" remark that his customers return and speak of benefit they have received, "J. A. F." says—(1) "It does not follow that the improvement is consequent upon the treatment received," and (2) "What of those who do not return?" These arguments are as applicable to the treatment by a medical man as they are to that by a prescribing chemist, and would be as illogical as they are unfair whether applied to one or the other.

I have been led into this discussion, Mr. Editor, because I consider that "A Scotch Chemist's" position—which is not his position alone, but that of many of us—has been unfairly attacked; because I consider the attitude of "J. A. F." prejudiced and biassed, and his unsound conclusions most unfair to a large and decidedly honourable section of chemists for whose difficulties he appears to have no sympathy.

Yours truly,

VAUD. (233 23.)

## Income-tax Overcharges.

January 22.

SIR,—The present being the period of the year when the majority of business and professional men have ascertained the amount of their profits for the past year, the time seems opportune to call their attention to the fact that, if such profits, added to those of the two preceding years, show an average profit of a less sum than that at which they have been assessed for income-tax for the year 1894-95, they will be entitled to repayment of tax on the difference between such average profits and the amount of the assessment. If, however, the profits of their financial year ended next before April 5, 1895, exceed the amount on which tax has been paid, they cannot claim repayment on the ground that the average profits for the three years, including the year of assessment, are less than the amount on which they have

paid. Not only can taxpayers claim back the difference named, but if the average is thereby reduced to the limits of exemption or abatement, which latter now applies to incomes not exceeding 500l., they can obtain the additional relief. Again, those who have made a loss in business are entitled to set such loss against profits or income from any other source. For example, where a trader has made a loss in business of 300%, and has paid tax under any schedule—as, for instance, schedule A—in respect of premises assessed at 300l. of which he is the owner, the loss in business can be set against this income and repayment of the

tax paid under schedule A can be claimed.

The ignorance prevailing as to the relief to which tax-payers are entitled is truly astonishing, and it is not too much to say that thousands of people pay tax for which they are not liable, more particularly those whose incomes are derived from investments where, in many cases the tax is deducted from the dividend, rent, or interest before being paid to the recipients, or the dividend is paid "free of income-tax." With a few exceptions, which it is not necessary to particularise, all persons whose incomes were under 400l. can still obtain repayment of tax overpaid in respect of the three years ending April 5, 1894. The claims should, however, be lodged forthwith, and as soon as the income for 1894-95 has been received another claim can be made in respect of that year.

Yours faithfully,
THE INCOME-TAX ADJUSTMENT AGENCY. 52 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., January 30.

## Irish Licence Examination.

SIR,—Kindly insert the following in C. & D. They are the vivâ voce questions supplied to me by one of the successful candidates at last examination for Irish Pharmaceutical

Chemistry.—Define an element, atom, molecule, compound,

mechanical mixture, and give examples.

What is a hydroxide (with examples); a salt?
MgSO<sub>4</sub>,7H<sub>2</sub>O.—What part of, is electro-positive; which
negative? What is 7H<sub>2</sub>O, and why present?

Give formula of marsh gas. How obtained! Explain

formation of CHCl3 from it.

Materia Medica. - Catechu, to recognise. Tests, description of, &c.

Acid Benzoic.—How made, and what preparations does it enter into?

Adeps Prep.—How made. Gum Acaciæ.—Give B.P. characters and tests. Mention natural order, and what is the active principle.

Arnica.—B.P. description, natural order, &c. Cassia Pod.—Give natural order and B.P. description. Mention preparations into which it enters.

Angostura Bark.—Characters, &c.

Botany .- Pixidium Hyoscyam .- Mention what you know of it, with natural order, and define its inflorescence. Hellebore.—Natural order and description.

Rosa.—Given a branch without flowers, describe leaf, and give characters of natural order.

Scoparium.—Recognise a coloured drawing; mention its

natural order, &c.

Prescription-reading.—How vin. ipecac. is made, liq. Hoffman, liq. bismuthi, and other ingredients in prescriptions shown. To recognise and give preparations of green euonymin, acid tannic, pulv. cubebæ, santonin, and to give B.P. doses of fifteen or twenty preparations (poisonous), sod. arsenias, &c. Yours sincerely,

PASSED MAN. (229/27.)

## Chlorophyll Colours.

SIR,-In your issue of January 5 I see an answer in reference to the green colour of perfumes. I have had some experience in the manufacturing of above, and the difficulty I found in obtaining a good chlorophyll colour that would not change very quickly to a dirty brown, when exposed to the action of light, makes me think that inquirer has had the same experience as myself. He will find it an improvement to colour his deodorised alcohol with the

chlorophyll of Cannabis sativa. To obtain this, use Herrings & Co.'s alcoholic extract for a fast colour.

Respectfully yours,

New York, January 15. F. G. EARL.

#### The Coroner and the Chemist.

In our report last week, headed as above, it appeared from the label that Mr. J. B. Johnstone is of 218 Kentish Town Road and 207 Southampton Street, Camberwell. The latter shop, however, was sold to Mr. F. W. Powell in February of last year. Mr. Johnstone has no longer any connection with it whatever.

## Who are our Friends?

SIR,-Should there not be a list compiled of all those wholesale houses who supply stores, grocers, and oilmen with drugs, stamped medicines, and sundries, that the legitimate chemist may have some protection as to who he is trading with, and that he may deal with those houses who supply JUSTITIA. (224/14.) chemists only? January 14.

#### The Winter Issue.

SIR,—I have just finished a most careful perusal of your excellent Winter Issue. I cannot refrain from writing a few words of appreciation. You do most excellent service to the cause of pharmacy, your journal is so thoroughly practical, of great usefulness, and withal amusing and entertaining.

The 10s. I spend on it is about the best—if not actually the best—investment I make. I would ask my fellow-chemists to mention the C.  $\delta$  D when ordering goods or entering into correspondence in regard to matters which it has been the means of bringing to their notice. This is the least we can do in fairness to the journal, to advertisers, and to ourselves. Advertisers always like to know that "Business" results from their ads., and we could not enjoy such an excellent journal at such a nominal cost were it not for advertisers.

I shall not detail, but from cover to cover your Winter Yours truly, Issue is of great value to the trade.

50 Broad Street, Fraserburgh, January 29. JAS. A. ROBERTSON.

## DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the undermentioned topics.

## What is its Colour?

SIR,-Will you be good enough to tell me how the following mixture should be dispensed? A leading West-end pharmacist sent it out a black mixture, clear, and with a little salty taste. I dispensed it a muddy-looking mixture, with a "shake" label, and the customer complained of the saltness and colour. I used fresh and conc. infus. with same result:-

> Ferri et ammon. cit. 5iij. Sodii bromid. .. ٠. Magnes. sulph. .. 3iss. .. . . ٠. .. ող 48 Liq. Fowleri .. .. Ziij. Spt. chloroform... ٠. • • . . . . žviij. Inf. calumb. ad .. Ess. pro dos. Yours,

R. C. S. (224/5.)

[It should not be black, but dark-brown, slightly dull when made, and depositing a little sediment in the course of a night. That is how we get it.]

Cymen Fydd .- "F. E. Stilling. Co." is fluid 224/34. extract of Stillingia compound. c

231/28. Spero.-In the reply to "Cinchona," January 19, spt. chloroformi zij., not zij., is meant.

## A White Mixture.

SIR,—The subjoined prescription when dispensed as written goes quite milky in colour, and when dispensed double strength remains perfectly clear. Can you or any of my fellow-readers of the C. S. D. explain the reasons?

| Lig. strychnin, hyd. |     |    |    |    | my.  |
|----------------------|-----|----|----|----|------|
| Liq. ferri perch     |     |    |    |    | mx.  |
| Ac. phosph. dil.     | • • |    |    | •• | max  |
| Aqua ad              |     | •• | •• |    | 3 j. |
| Ft. mist. 3vj.       |     |    |    |    |      |

Deal.

Yours, &c.,

WM. ADAMSON.

## LEGAL QUERIES.

Emmediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary.

Mr. T. A. W. Sewell, 409 Norwood Road, S.E., sends us two labels for children's hair-lotion which, in consequence of the correspondence in this journal, he sent to Somerset House, and got back marked "Not liable." These labels are both headed as follows:—"Children's hair-lotion. A valuable preparation for destroying nits and parasites in children's hair, removing scurf, and thoroughly cleansing the head from all impurities." This information seems contrary to that given to other correspondents. Do the Board distinguish between "hair" and "head"?

234/13. Minor.—Many chemists with the Minor qualification only call their places "pharmacies," but some pharmaceutical chemists think this an infringement of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, section 12. The question has never been raised in a law-court.

232/46. Walker.—We should think you will have to pay the boy's wages up to the day when he left, unless you can actually prove that he did the damage wilfully; but we do not see how the claim for another week's wages in lieu of notice can be sustained if the boy kept away from his work by his own free will.

235/51. Simplex asks: - "Can Elliman's Royal embrocation for cattle be sold without a patent-medicine stamp if the purchaser distinctly states it is for human use?" [Certainly

## MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Back numbers containing formulæ, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

N.B .- We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

223/24. J. L. M.—Precipitates of alkaloids with potassio-mercuric iodide are double iodides of mercury and the alkaloid. You should have precipitated the homatropine from the hydrobromate by dissolving the latter in a little water, adding ammonia carefully until the odour was just perceptible, and washing out the alkaloid with chloroform.

223/61. Tennis.-Green Mould on a Breeze Tenniscourt.—The common spirit of salt would no doubt destroy the mould, but it would also act upon the "breeze," and give off H2S, &c., whereupon the players would not bless you. Quicklime in small pieces sprinkled on the mouldy patches would be the best thing.

151/95. O. H.-The Hair-restorer which you send we find to be quite free from lead, bismuth, and similar metals, and to consist substantially of the following :-

|   | Lac. sulphuris |    |     | <br> |    | 5is  |
|---|----------------|----|-----|------|----|------|
|   | Glycerini      |    | ••  | <br> |    | 5ij. |
|   | Aq. rosæ ad    | •• | • • | <br> | •• | žiij |
| ٢ |                |    |     |      |    |      |

We have frequently seen and heard it stated that sulphur alone will darken the hair without any metallic salt being present, but this is the first time we have met with one, and it may therefore be of general interest to reproduce the

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

On the first application (only) wash the head and hair with soap and a little soda, then brush freely to gently irritate the skin.

When the hair is dry, apply the lotion on a piece of flannel, and well rub in, particularly at the roots of the hair-making it damp, but not wet.

After application, brush the hair again freely in the opposite direction of the way it is worn or by preference upwards from the roots.

Use the lotion at first about every three days, and after it has commenced action in restoring the colonr once a week or once a fortnight will suffice.

If the hair is darker in one place than another, apply the lotion more frequently to the greyest part, so that it may become of a uniform hne.

We may add that it is milk of sulphur with calcium sulphate, that the lotion contains, and that there is no pilocarpine in it.

74/38. F. H. W.—All that we can say in regard to your question about colic drinks is that those for the first spasm should contain more opium than those for the second, and for the latter ether should mainly be relied on.

51/24. Drugmonger.—The slight eruptions on the tongue indicate want of tone, and the need for an alterative such as the following:

| Ferri ammon. cit. | ••  | ••  |    |     | 5j₊   |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-------|
| Tr. nucis vom.    |     | • • |    | • • | 58s.  |
| " euonymi         |     |     | •• | • • | 5i.   |
| Spt. chloroformi  | • • | • • | •• | • • | 5iss. |
| Aq. ad            | • • | ••• |    |     | āvj.  |

M. et filtra.

A sixth part at 12 and 4.

225/54. Indian Hemp.—The dose of Ext. Cannabis Indicæ rarely exceeds 3ij., and when it does there are some particular symptoms (such as tetanic convulsions) which enable excessive quantities to be tolerated.

228/48. A. Z. (Belgium).—(1) The article on page 115 of our Winter Number deals fully with the difficulties of your obese lady customer. (2) The very pretty girl of sixteen evidently requires a course of pil. ferri (Blaud). Let her take one thrice daily at meal-times, and gradually increase the dose to six pills three times a day. If the epistaxis continues, she should consult a medical man.

225/11. Carica Wahoo.—Lanolinated Shaving-cream.— We have used the following, and found it satisfactory :-

| Lanoliue        |    |     |     |    |    | 5ij. |
|-----------------|----|-----|-----|----|----|------|
| Crême d'amand   | .c |     | ••  | •• |    | Зij. |
| Oil of lavender |    |     | • • | •• | •• | mx   |
| Otto of ro-c    |    | • • | ••  | •• | •• | mij  |
| Proof spirit    |    |     |     |    |    | Zii. |

Put the lanoline in a warm mortar and rub it up with as much of the cream: then add the spirit and the rest of the cream, a little at a time, until the whole is incorporated as a smooth paste. Then mix in the perfume.

Thanks for the recipe.

225/13. Ovum.—We thank you for calling our attention to the error.

225/70.—Wild Cherry.—The doses of extracts may, as a rule, be taken as about one-twelfth the dose of the drug from which they are prepared. There are no official dry extracts of the drugs which you name. The fluid extracts are given in doses of 3j., which is equal to from 5 to 10 gr of the dry extracts. You should use fluid extract of wild cherry for the lozenges—say, 1 oz. to each 4 lbs. of sugar. This is a small amount, but quite enough for your purpose, we expect.

226/1. Corn Cure writes:—"Can you suggest any particular kind of cork, or any way of preparing corks, to prevent the ordinary collodion-saleylic Corn-cure from drying up when exported to hot climates? The crdinary cork as used simply rots, and thus becomes of no use, the ether evaporating." [The best phials only should be used, so that the corks may fit perfectly. Phials with imperfect necks are more often than anything else the cause of evaporation. Treat the corks with gelatine solution made from the following:—

After washing the phial corks, which should be picked, put them into the above solution while hot, and keep them there for at least an hour, maintaining the temperature all the time. Then drain the corks on a sieve, and use them at once, wiping off the superfluous gelatine.]

228/50. Lamp.—Lamp-oils.—See 1894 DIARY, page 373.

210/41. Aqua.—There is nothing which will waterproof calico and fulfil the conditions which you mention except vulcanised rubber.

89/31. Inquirer. — Glycerine-and-honey Jelly. — Add I oz. of honey to the glycerine-jelly given in the 1894 DIARY, page 565.

229/11. Inquisitive. — Ægyptiacum is a mixture of verdigris, honey, and vinegar, boiled together and allowed to settle. The clear portion on the top is Ægyptiacum. See C. & D., xxxviii. 388.

229/61. Homo.—We cannot give you the information, for the reason that we have not examined Homocea.

229/34. Brass has used a lacquer (of which we gave the vecipe) for fender and fireirons, and it has answered its purpose so well that he has been unable to remove it with spirit, chloroform, &c. That is good. But a mixture of methylated spirit and solution of ammonia or liquor potassæ will remove it.

229/19. Pepsin.—Large doses of pepsin are quite harmless if it is a well-made preparation. The only danger arises from putrid proteid matter, the presence of which the mose readily detects.

230/39. Apprentice.—Try Professor Bastin's book, reviewed in our Winter Number. You will find it otherwise useful.

230/48. S. V. R.—Crab's-eye Powder is, in the language of most druggists, prepared chalk. But there is a genuine article obtained from the crawfish, and consisting chiefly of carbonate and phosphate of lime.

231/57.  $CO_2$ .—Fire-grenades.—1894 DIARY, page 363.

231/66. M. D. B.—Horsford's acid phosphate, for which Bovril (Limited) are the agents, is meant.

232/53. Swiss—Breffits (Limited) make a speciality of Hunt's bottle caps; so, also, May, Roberts & Co., as you may notice from page 4 of their price list in our last issue.

231/63 A Constant Reader.—(1) Mist. Bismuthi Co., DIARY, 1894.—The 1867 B.P. liquor bismuthi should be used for this. The liquor now official yields a precipitate of cirate of bismuth under certain conditions, and this is prevented by the excess of cirate of ammonia in the 1867 liquor. Or you may add some of the citrate to the 1835 liquor. (2) Dandruff—The pomade for which you will find a formula in C. & D., August 25, 1894, page 330 (see also January 21, 1893, page 78; April 27, 1894, page 457), is thoroughly reliable. (3) Nursery Hair-lotion—Use No 1 formula, 1894 DIARY, page 366. This is good. (4) Hop Tonic-bitters:—

Tr. podophylli .. Tr. calumbæ .. 3j. .. Ext. taraxaci liq. • • 5vj. Tr. buchu ... Tr. capsici ... •• • • ·• 3ss. .. .. Mxx. Spt. chloroformi ٠. . . .. 3ss. Glycerini .. .. .. 3iss. .. .. .. 3xij. Ag. ad .. .. .. ..

Add a drachm of phosphate of lime, and shake. Set aside for a few days, shaking occasionally; then filter.

(5) We do not know what American Pile-powders are, but the following is good for the purpose:—

A powder to be taken night and morning.

(6) For Depilatory see 1894 DIARY.

230/17. Boss.—(1) Cyanide of Potassium.—The makers guarantee the standard of the best commercial cyanide of potassium at 98 per cent., although the quality is generally a little higher than that. Chemically, of course, 99½ per cent. cyanide can be made, but as the article is so very prone to decomposition, we doubt whether you would find any maker willing to guarantee such a percentage, unless in the case of a specially-made parcel. (2) Iron is the most common impurity of metallic nickel, and, with alumina, may exist in the salts of the metal. To detect these, or other impurities, dissolve the metal in dilute hydrochloric acid, and saturate the solution with sulphuretted hydrogen. If any of the heavy metals are present, they will be precipitated as sulphides. Filter, and to the filtrate add ammonium acetate. If iron or alumina is present, a precipitate is formed, and this can be examined in the usual way for the respective metals.

214/57. N. Z—Cotton-seed oil being a drying oil should never be used for Lubricating Yarns. The best manufacturers of fine Scottish hosiery use only the finest olive oil; with this a mild milling process is all that is required. In some districts a white oleine, mainly manufactured on the Continent, is used to a large extent; but we would recommend your friends to use a fine quality of olive oil, and the stains complained of will never trouble them.

135/73. Aristol, B. C.—The sample of alkaline deposit, which you found in abundance round a lake in your vicinity, consists of sulphate of soda, with a small percentage of carbonate of soda, and about half its bulk of clay and calcarious matter. It is of little or no value. See the paper by Dr. Harvey Attfield, in a recent issue.

174/5. E.—Egg.yellow.—This is a solution Crocein B., one of the azo dyes. The solvent is a mixture of rectified spirit 1 part and water 9 parts, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. of the colour is sufficient to make 1 pint of the egg-yellow. It may be a substitute for eggs in regard to colour, but not otherwise.

200/52. Colour.—The Red Colour for Polonies is a synthetic dye, probably a ponceau. You may get an agent to match it for you.

192/64. Nil Desperandum makes White Oils according to the following formula, but he cannot dilute it with water without making the liniment too thin:—

 White of 1 egg.
 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{

Beat up the white of cgg with the turpentine, then add the acetic acid

So made the liniment is too thick, and it will not bear more than another 2 oz. of water. We should let it stand at that, for it is a nice liniment. Of course white-of-egg is a comparatively poor emulsifier, not nearly so good as the yolk, and were it not for the colour (which N. D. does not want) we should add the yolk.

216/61. Vigilant.—Get the patient to stop the "evil habits," and put him (or her) on Easton's syrup, with 10 gr. of potassium bromide nightly.

200/14. F. C.—Phloroglucin is made by the oxidation of phenolic bodies.

213/73, A. B. (Leeds); 213/43, St. Crispin; and 212/42, Chemicus. — Boot-sole Dressing. — These correspondents send samples so slightly differing that we treat them together. This is all the more necessary on account of the fact that the samples are unlabelled, and it is impossible for us to say which correspondent sent each. The dressing is a thickish liquid, containing a large amount of suspended material, in appearance resembling calamine. We find that this powder is pipe or china clay (kaolin) coloured with peroxide of iron to the shade mentioned, and suspended in an alkaline liquid by means of gelatine. The following formula approximately represents the article:—

 Kaolin
 5v.

 Peroxide of iron
 5iij.

 Oil of citronella
 1ltx

 Solntion of potash.
 5ij.

 , gelatine (1 in 40)
 q.s.

 Water to
 Oj.

Put the peroxide in a mortar and triturate with a little kaolin for five or ten minutes, gradually adding the rest of the kaolin until the whole is a uniformly coloured powder; add the citronella and sift; then add 8 oz. of water, with which the potash has been mixed, and 2 oz. or 3 oz. of gelatine mucilage (as thick as mucil. tragacanth.), and make up to a pint with water.

 $A \ ^1_2\text{-oz.}$  sample was darker than the others, and the perfume differed in each. These matters each correspondent can adjust to suit his case.

216 54. Bitters makes Orange Bitters according to the following formula, and finds the product too dark for his customers, and darker than most of the bitters in the market:—

| Cort. aurant. ang. nov. |    |     |    | 6 lbs.  |
|-------------------------|----|-----|----|---------|
| " cascarillæ            |    | ••  | •• | 1 "     |
| , citron, saccharat.    | •• | • • | •• | 3 "     |
| Saecharin               | •• |     | •• | 2 drs.  |
| Spt. rectificat         | •• |     | •• | 2 gals. |
| Aq.                     |    |     |    | 12      |

Macerate seven days, strain, add 1 lb. magnesia, shake, filter, and make up to 18 gallons with water; then add 1 gallon of S.V.R.

It is the introduction of magnesia which causes the darkening. This can be got rid of in any wine on hand by neutralising or slightly acidifying with dilute phosphoric acid, and setting aside for a week or two to clear. In future, "Bitters" should omit the magnesia, and replace it with French-chalk powder (previously washed with hydrochloric acid and water, equal parts, then with water) or kieselguhr, or it may be clarified with isinglass. Alkalies darken most vegetable preparations.

216/36. E. B. F. submits the following formula for White Oils, asking how best to combine the ingredients to avoid separation:—

| Camphor              |    |     | <br>3 oz.   |
|----------------------|----|-----|-------------|
| Spirit of thrpentine | •• |     | <br>4 pints |
| Soft soap            |    |     | <br>1 lb.   |
| Olive oil            | •• | h a | <br>2 pints |
| Solution of ammonia  |    |     | 3           |

It will need about a gallon of water. Dissolve the camphorin the turpentine, and to this add the clive oil. Dissolve the soap in 6 pints of water, add the ammonia, and incorporate this mixture with the oils with the help of an emulsifier. Allow to stand for a day or two, agitating every day; then with water reduce the emulsion to the consistency desired.

221/40. L. B. R.—Nowadays candidates may not enter for the Minor until they are 21, so that none can go forward until they are  $21\frac{1}{4}$ . You can understand, therefore, that 1867 and 1895 are not at all alike on the age-point, apart from the fact that the Minor examination now is really a more searching affair than the Major was before the seventies, and it is a distinct credit for a lad to pass the Major as soon as his age permits. This examination is still-optional.

220/30. Ignoramus—The bisulphites are regarded as the best preservatives of beer, although salicylic acid is also effectual, and a combination of both is not unusual. The advantage of the bisulphites is that they destroy any mustiness, and their disadvantage that, if used in excess, they give the beer a sulphury taste and odour. The metasulphite of potash is superior to solution of bisulphite of lime, and may be used in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 25 gallons with the same amount of salicylic acid.

219/72. A Five-Years Subscriber asks "if it is possible to live on the right lung after the left has finally gone, through tuberculosis?" [Quite possible, although the living must be under the best possible conditions; for the patient has not only the largely-diminished respiration power, but he must carry about with him a mass of virtually dead tissue, which is a constant menace to health. It should be understood, however, that the expression "gone," as applied to the lung, is extremely elastic, and is more popular than correct.]

## INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes one practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

Chilblain-ointment.—The undernoted formula has proved most serviceable in chilblains, and may be of some use to some of your readers:—

|       | Lanolin.      |     |     |     |     | ži.       |         |
|-------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|---------|
|       | Tamonu.       | • • | • • | • • | • • | •• š]•    |         |
|       | Vasclin.      | ••  | ••  |     |     | 5ij.      |         |
|       | Ol. cajuput.  |     | ••  |     |     | 5ij.      |         |
|       | Ac. boric.    |     | ••  |     |     | 5ij.      |         |
|       | Ac. carbolic. |     | • • |     |     | gr. xx.   |         |
|       | Pnly, camph   | or. |     |     |     | gr. xl.   |         |
| Ft. u | ng.           |     |     |     |     |           |         |
|       |               |     |     |     |     | C. W. (22 | 25/11.) |

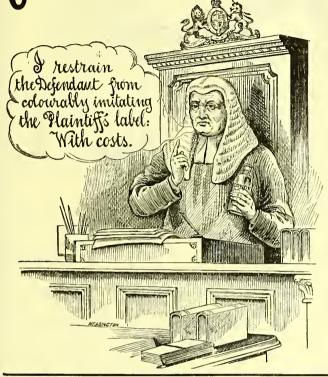
## INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, postcard replies to the following:—

230/41. "Welsh Corn of Peru," said to yield a dye of the colour and odour of claret. Exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, 1889, by Dr. Arosemano, of Peru. Where obtainable?

221/95. Where to obtain the flowers of the rose of Jericho (Anastatica herochuntica), described in C. & D., December 29, 1894; also the flower of Mescmbryanthemum tripolium from the Cape of Good Hope?

## Y'S FLUID CONTAINS NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.



N'S FLOID COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

Eleven Injunctions

With damages and costs have been obtained against Chemists selling a solution of Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for

CONDY'S FLUID.

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 67 Turnmill St., E.C.

PREPARATIONS

HIGHEST AWARDS—PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889; CHICAGO EXHIBITION, 1893.

## Citrate of Magnesia.

41 lbs. or 7 lbs.

2nd Quality.

This preparation furnishes the Chemist with a really first-rate article at a low price. We guarantee it to contain a large proportion of Oitric Acid, that it is as carefully made as our best quality, and that it will keep as well.

will keep as well.

In 4½ or 7 lbs. at 1/3 lb., less 10 %

Per cwt. in , at 1/1 lb. net.
,, 3 , , at -/11 lb. net.
Special line, 28 lbs.
 (tin included) . . . 32/- net.
6 oz. flat, plain label (capsuled),
 per doz. 4/3; per gross 48/1b. round do., doz. 4/9; , 53/- ,
1b. round do., doz. 4/9; , 53/- ,
1b. , , , 8/- ; , 90/- ,
1 lb. , , , 15/- ; , 165/- ,

## SALINES.

The very greatest care is taken in the manufacture to ensure their keeping well. They have given complete satisfaction to our cus-tomers, as evidenced by our largely increasing sale. increasing sale.

~~~~~ Saline, powder or granular, in 4½ lbs. or 7 lbs., at 1/3 per lb., less 10 per cent. Ditto, per cwt. at 1/- net. Special line, 28 lbs.

Special line, 20 10s.
(tin included) . . . . 32/In 8-oz. Capsuled Bottles
(Wood's quinine tint),
labelled or plain, per

SPELMAN STREET.

In 8-oz. ditto, per 6 doz. 8/- "

"" per gross 90/- "

"" per 3 grs. 8/- "

"" per dozen 7/- "

"" per gross 78/- "

"" per gross 78/- "

"" per gross 78/- "

## SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

These powders are accurately weighed, B.P. strength, made with Howard's Seidlitz and the finest English Acid, free from lead by B.P. test.

In one gross boxes.

Per box net.
50 gross in 50 boxes. . . at 4/3
20 , 20 , . . . , 4/6
10 , 10 , . . . , 4/9 20 " ... 10 " ... 1 ", ... 10 In one dozen boxes (bronze blue),

In one dozen boxes (bronze brue), unlabelled and unwrapped, at 6d. per gross extra.

Labelled and wrapped, extra.

The same quantities in half-dozen boxes, 6d. per gross extra.

For extra strong powders add 1/- a gross to the above prices.

## SELTZOGENE POWDERS.

Two pint, 12/6 per doz. bxs. net

Three ,, 14/6 ,,

Five " 18/6 Eight ,, 32/-

Packed in Envelopes in superior hinged bronze box.

Reduction in quantities of 1 gross boxes.

Bottles, Jars, Tins, extra at cost,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Bottles and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Hampers if kept. Contracts delivered as required within 6 months.



ALFRED BISHOP & SONS, LIMD.

LONDON. ENGLAND.



CRESCENT



BRAND.

# BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

| Bicarbonate of Soda | 000   | -     | erso   | -     | 000   | 97'20 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Mono Carbonate of   | Soda  | 600   | 01010  | -     | 0.010 | 1,00  |
| Sulphate of Soda    | 0-0-0 | (800) | CHICKE | 61519 | 0000  | trace |
| Chloride of Sodium  | 0040  | 61649 | -      | 01010 | 9400  | .032  |
| Moisture            | 0-0-0 | •••   | 000    | 01040 | 600   | .82   |
| Insoluble           | 0.00  | 84040 | 004    | 0-0-0 | 0-0-0 | nil   |
|                     |       |       |        |       |       |       |

# PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers, Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

## CONCENTRATED CRYSTAL SODA

(Sesqui-Carbonate).

By far the Purest and Cheapest form of Washing Soda.

Only 1 lb. of Concentrated Crystal Soda required to do the work of 2 lbs. of Washing Soda.

# SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Also BLEACHING POWDER.

# BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIM.

Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process,

NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, Branch House: HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16



# Established



# Howards & Sons

QUININE. CINCHONA ALKALOIDS,

Acetates of Soda & Potash.

Acids, pure.

Æthers, pure & methylated.

Antimony preparations.

Benzoic Acid & Benzoates.

Bicarbonate of Soda (Howards').

Bismuth Salts.

Borax & Boracic Acid.

Bromides of the Alkalies.

Caffeine and Citrate, P.B.

Calomel.

Camphor Bells, Blocks & Flowers.

Citrate of Iron & Quinine, P.B.

Citric Acid & Citrates.

Cocaine and its Salts.

Corrofive Sublimate.

Ext. Cinch. Liq. P.B., & H. & S.

Iodides of the Alkalies.

Iodoform.

Liq. Bismuthi et Am. Citratis.

Magnesia.

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Rochelle Salt & Puly, Seidlitz,

Scale preparations.

Spirit preparations, and for Export under drawback.

Terebene.

Zinc and Iron Sulphates, &c.

AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

# Stratford.







Detailed Price Lifts on THE DEMANDS OF THE

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are now so constant, and constantly increasing, for certain of the

# PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES

MANUFACTURED BY

# JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A., AND 30 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.,

that we subjoin for the benefit of

### RETAIL CHEMISTS

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In bottles containing 2 fluid oz. ... ... per doz. 30/-

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Regular size bottles (5 fluid oz.), in boxes, with dropper ... per doz. 26/In 1-lb. bottles, for dispensing ... per doz. 42/-

### WYETH'S WINE OF TAR.

(Particularly seasonable at this time.) In 16-oz. bottles ... per doz. 16/-

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In 16-oz. bottles ... ... ... per doz. 48/-

### WYETH'S GLYCEROLE CHLORIDE OF IRON.

(Non-alcoholic.) In 16-oz. bottles ... ... per doz. 32/-

WYETH'S PEPSIN,
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WYETH'S PANCREATIN, SPENCER'S CHLORAMINE PASTILLES, ETC.. ETC..

are quoted in Price Lists forwarded on application, with information of Terms and TRADE DISCOUNT, by

## WILLIAM F. HORTON.

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30 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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# WE CAN OFFER SPECIAL QUOTATIONS

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PEARL-COATED PILLS.

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COMPRESSED TABLETS.

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MEDICATED LOZENGES.

EXTRACT OF MALT.

SAMPLES

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- U.S.P. EXTRACTS.

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JOHN RICHARDSON & CO., LEICESTER, LIMITED.

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BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS. INDIGESTION, & FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

The demand is unprecedented, and Druggists will find BEECHAM'S PILLS the most Saleable Patent Medicine in the Market.

As a Remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled,

In Boxes,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 2s. 9d. each.

All Chemists, Druggists and Stores should stock this new article, which is well advertised, and is a really good speciality. It is put up in collapsible tubes, Retail Price, 1s., and can be obtained from any Wholesale House.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Prepared with Drugs of the Finest Quality.

Net Price List, cash with order, in 10-gross tins. SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

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| **   | ,, C.    | As   | afœtid.    |     | 6 <b>d</b> . | ,,    | Ol. Ric | ini    | ••   |       | 4d.   |
| ,,   | Blaud's  |      | ••         | ••  | 3 <b>d</b> . | ,,,   | Opii (g | r. j.) |      |       | 1 s.  |
| ,,   | Colo. Co |      | ••         | • • | 8d.          | ,,,   | Podoph  | yllin  | (gr. | 1)    | 7d.   |
| ,,   | **       | c.   | Hyos.      |     | 9d.          | ,,    | Rhei C  | 0.     |      | ••    | 4d.   |
|      | - 1      | DISC | COUNT      | ON  | ORDI         | ERS ( | OF 100  | GROSS  | s.   |       |       |

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They cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Fulness after Meals, Siek Headache, Heartburn, Fushings of Heat, Cold Chills, Depressed Spiritis, Sleepless Rights, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, all Nervous Disorders, &c. &c. For Females of all ages they will be found the best medicine on earth, never failing to cure all complaints and symptoms incident to the sex. With full directions. Price 93d, 1/13, and 2.9, from all Chemists, or direct from the Proprietor, THOMAS JACKS. 8S. George's Gircup, LONDON. S.E. Small Pill, Pearl-coated, Tasteless. All Chemists, Druggists, and Stores should stock these pills, which are being well advertised, and, as they are really good, are now in great demand.

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Alterative, Condition, Cordial Cougb, Diuretic. Fever, Physic, Worm, Quining Tonic Balls (Registered 81,291).

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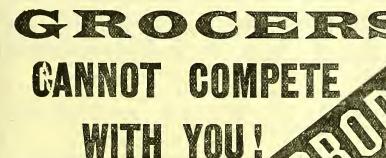
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| CHLORATE OF PO       |                 |                |    | 1 lb.<br>1/- | 7 lbs. |
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ESTABLISHED 1798.

OILS BAY, CARAWAY, CLOVES, CUBEBS, PEPPERMINT, SANDAL, SASSAFRAS, SPEARMINT, TANSY, WINTERGREEN, WORMWOOD AND MANY OTHERS.

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To Ohemists and Druggists, Wholesale and Retail.

It having been brought to our knowledge that certain Chemists in the United Kingdom are selling as Bromidia a substance not manufactured by Messrs. Battle & Co., We Hereby Give Notice that legal proceedings will be instituted to restrain any persons from selling under the title or name of Bromidia, or any name which will be liable to be mistaken for the same, any substance not of the manufacture of Messrs. Battle & Co. We are the Sole Wholesale English Agents for this preparation.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERTS & CO.,

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Manufacturer's

Registered Trade Mark.

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Prepared under control of Professor Behring and Professor Ehrlich by

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Directions for use and all particulars will be furnished, on application, by

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Aseptic and Antiseptic Ointment and Emollient.

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Prof. Dr. A. von Bardeleben, on Dec. 29, 1894, writes:—
According to my experience of many years, it is the best of all such salves,"

INVALUABLE FOR CHAPS, BURNS, AND ALL SORES.

In tubes  $-\frac{71}{2}$ ,  $1/1\frac{1}{2}$ , and 2/3.

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We beg to advise you that on and after January 1st, 1895, the Prices for HOMOCEA and HIPPACEA will be as follows, viz. :-... 10,6, 28/6 per doz. net. Homocea... 25/6, 51/-, 102/- per doz. net. Hippacea (The Veterinary Preparation of Homocea.) 2/9 size. Exano ... ... ... ... 28,6 per doz. net.

(For Rheumatism and deep seated pains.)

Homocea Medical Soap, 9d. per tablet, or 1 Box of 3 tablets 2/-3/-

TERMS:—For Orders of £30 and upwards 2½% prompt cash. If cheque accompanies order, 5% and Carriage Paid. Less quantities strictly net.

J. HOWARD & CO., 20 & 21 Queenhithe, LONDON, E.C. | THE HOMOGEA AND HIPPACEA CO. 43

# TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND CHEMISTS.

Owing to misapprehensions as to the amount of morphine used in the preparation of

## Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

we wish to state that the amount is one-eighth (1/8) of one grain to a fluid ounce. As there are eight teaspoonfuls to an ounce, the amount of morphine in a teaspoonful, our maximum dose, is one sixty-fourth (1/64) of a grain.

It will be seen that this is very much less than the quantity used in similar preparations authorised by the Pharmacopæia.

The Anglo-American Drug Company (Lim.),
W. RENAUD, Managing Director.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, HULL;

Manufacturers of Granular Effervescent Preparations. We shall be glad to give specially favourable quotations, and to send samples of our superior Nos. 1, 2, and 3 qualities of CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

Importers of Cod-liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot, Otto de Rose, and all



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MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, and Blaud's Pill Capsules, equal to 1, 2, and 3 pills. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or is Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application from either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

# PURE CHLOROFORM

A definite Chemical Compound, answering B.P. and all Official Tests.

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44

# LLOYD'S, LEIGESTER, LEADING LINES.

# Soluble Pearl-Coated Pills.

SPECIMEN PRICES. In 10-Gross and 1-lb. Tins. Per Gross. Per lb. Per Grose. Per lb. 4/-9/-4/-Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B. Aperient (Mild) /6 /6 4/\_ Coloc. et Hyos., P.B. (Strong) ... 16 4/\_ Antibilious ... Rhei Co., P.B. 8/8

# The "Colloid" Capsules.

 SPECIMEN PRICES.

 Bals. Copaidæ, mx.
 ...
 10/- per 1,000
 Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang.
 ...
 38/- per 1,000

 Creasote, mi.
 ...
 10/6 ", ", "
 Pil. Blaud., grs. v.
 ...
 10/- ", "

 Ol. Chaulmoogra, mx.
 ...
 20/- ", ", "
 Quininæ Sulph., grs. iii.
 ...
 15/- ", "

# Effervescent Preparations.

### SPECIMEN PRICES.

Per lb. 1/6 1/-130/<sub>-</sub> 75/<sub>-</sub> Citrate of Magnesia (A)... Antipyrine, grs. v. to 3i. 6/- lb. 4/6 " (B)... Caffein Cit. 10.0 /10 6/- ,, (C)... 70/-Phenacetin /9 65/-

## "Bi-Conical" Horse Balls.

### SPECIMEN PRICES.

Alterative ... 2/- Doz. 21/- Gross. Physic, 4 drs. ... 2/- Doz. 21/- Gross. Cough ... ... 2/- , 21/- , , , 5 , ... 2/6 ,, 27/- , Diuretic ... 1/9 ,, 18/- ,, Tonic ... 2/- ,, 21/- ,,

# "Al" Compressed Tablets.

### SPECIMEN PRICES.

Antipyrine ... ... ... 54/- per lb. Coc., Pot. Chl., and Borax ... 36 per lb.

Borax ... ... 1/9 ,, Ipecac. c. Opio ... ... 7/- ,,

Cascara, grs. ii. ... 8/6 ,, Potass. Chlor. ... ... 1/3 ,,

Also in 6d. and 1s. Screw-top Bottles, and in Bottles of 100 Tablets at Lowest Prices.

### SPECIAL PRICES TO LARGE BUYERS.

Tinctures for Exportation IN BOND. Concentrated Liquors. All kinds of Pharmaceutical Preparations of the Highest Quality. Sundries of every description. Write for Lists.









Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen

by Special Appointment

**OUALITY GUARANTEED.** UNIFORM



(NON-POISONOUS.)



UNEQUALLED FOR DOMESTIC USE.

Testimonials and Evidence of Value on application to the Secretary,

MANURE & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

# WILEY'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

HANDBILLS, WITH NAME & ADDRESS, SUPPLIED GRATIS. 50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS.

SOLE MAKER AND PROPRIETOR, FRANCIS E. ROOKLE GE, CHEMIST, EASINGWOLD, YORK. TO BE HAD OF USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.



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# ROUND, OVAL, AND SQUARE SHAPED BOXES

FOR POSTAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

ALSO PATENT BARREL PACKAGES WITH METAL ENDS, FOR DRY GOODS,

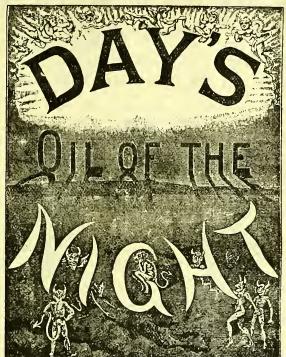
Makers of best class of Violet Powder Boxes, and high-class goods of every description for Perfumery, &o.

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STEAM WORKS, 2 PRINTER'S BUILDINGS.

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The most striking Phrase, Trade Mark, or Title.

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The Best Advertisement from an Artistic Point of View.

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FAR. SO GOOD.

But this Embrocative Balm will not be long before it finds a high place in the ninth and most important question, viz., Sales.

 $1/1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2/9 per bottle, less discount, from wholesale houses, or direct.

SONS. CREWE.

### HORSE AND CATTL MEDICINES



For Colic and Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep, Scour in Calves, &c. 1s. 8d. per bottle, or 19s. per dozen.

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Heals Kicks, Cuts, Stake Wounds, Broken Knees, &c.: Safely Heals all Wounds in all Animals; a Soothing and Antiseptic Oil for Lambing and Caiving.

Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.

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Unequalled as a Safe Embrocation for all Stock; for Sprains. Swellings, Windgal's, Sprung Sinews; for Rheumatism. Sore Throat, Weak Joints; for Curbs and splints when forming.

Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.

THE "ORIGINAL" UNIVERSAL MEDICINE CHEST.
For Disorders of HORSES, CATTLE, and SHEEP.
Price, with Guide, "Everyday Farriery," £1 4s., £2 4s. and £5.

DAYS' RED DRINK (or COW DRENCH).

Cures Fever and Costiveness in Cattle; Cleanses and Cools the Blood and System; for Red Water, Indigestion, and Yellows; Cures Bad Cleansing and Prevents Milk Fever.

Price 12s. per dozen Packets.

The "EWE DRENCH" acts as above for cheep. Ss. 6d. per dozen.

DAYS' HUSKOLEIN.

The most successful remedy for Husk, Hoose, or Hoast in Stock, and Worms in Horses, Colts, and Dogs.

Price 20s. per dozen Bottles.

THE "ORICINAL" HORSEKEEPERS' MEDICINE CHEST.

Arranged specially for Disorders in HORSES.

Price, with Guide, "Everyday Farriery," £1 4s., £2 14s. and £5.

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LOZENGES, PASTILLES, SOAP, HONEY, COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION, OINTMENT, SALVE, &c., &c.

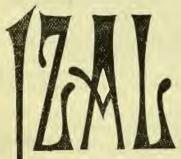
Guaranteed the pure essence of the leaf of the Australian Eucalyptus Globulus.

SAMPLES MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE

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MASSEY & CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS, YOUNG AND SYDNEY, N.S.W.

"THE MOST POWERFUL GERM DESTROYER AT PRESENT KNOWN TO SCIENCE."



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DISINFECTANT (Non-poisonous).

LONDON, Who are the Sole Bottling Agents for the Manufacturers.

SPONGE IMPORTERS.

HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON.

FOR HOME, FOREIGN, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURB.

NO OIL EXTRACTED, NO BUFFAM ADDED.

£14 per ton ; 15/- per cwt., carriage paid.



## CAMPHORTAR

B/- per Gress



a combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus, and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant, Deodorizer, Insect Destroyer, and Air Purifler.

SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES.

HEBDEN'S

AIRTIGHT, ODOURLESS, WATERPROOF PACKETS

Retains the Chlorine and keeps the Powder dry longer than any other packet.

4 oz., 8/- gross; 8 oz., 16/- gross; 16 oz., 30/- gross. SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES.

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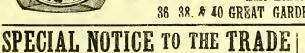
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LINIMENT, 19; OINTMENT, 7½d.
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In Opal and Coloured Glass.

A Tablet, 13 by 10 inches, framed complete, with any wording, carriage paid, 4/6.

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[1]

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# CHEST PROTECTORS.

| Felt, as | Fig. 1, scarle                           | t, Best Quali                         | ity—                                    |                                      |                                        |                                          |
|----------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Nos.     | 0                                        | 1                                     | 2                                       | 3                                    | 4                                      | 5                                        |
| Size     | $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$       | $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ 6/ | $10\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$     | $11\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ | $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12$              | $15\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ in.            |
| Per doz. | 4/9                                      | 6/                                    | 7/9                                     | <sup>*</sup> 9/3 <sup>*</sup>        | <b>1</b> 1/                            | 16/6                                     |
| Felt, Gr | ey (Natural V                            | Vool), as Fig                         | . 1— "                                  |                                      |                                        |                                          |
| Nos.     | 0                                        | 1                                     |                                         | 2                                    | 3                                      | 4                                        |
| Size     | $8\frac{1}{6} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$       | $9\frac{1}{3} \times 8$               | 103                                     | $\times 9\frac{3}{4}$ 11             | $\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ 9/3 | $13\frac{1}{9} \times 12$ in.            |
| Per doz. | $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ $4/9$ | <b>1</b> 6/                           | *                                       | /9                                   | <sup>*</sup> 9/3 <sup>*</sup>          | 11/                                      |
| Flann    | el, as Fig. 1,                           | lined with C                          | hamois leat                             | her—                                 |                                        |                                          |
| Nos.     | 0                                        |                                       | 1                                       | 2                                    |                                        | 3                                        |
| Size     | 8늘 × 7늘                                  | 9                                     | $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$      | 103 × 9                              | 93                                     | $11\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ in. |
| Per doz. |                                          |                                       | ⁵5/6 *                                  | *8/9                                 | *                                      | 11/                                      |
| Nos.     | 4                                        |                                       | 5                                       |                                      |                                        |                                          |
| Size     | $13\frac{1}{9} \times 12$                | 1.                                    | $5\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ in. |                                      |                                        |                                          |
| Per doz. |                                          |                                       | 18/                                     |                                      |                                        |                                          |



# CHEST PROTECTORS.

Felt, as Fig. 2, double, for the chest and back, scarlet, Best Quality-

| Nos.     | 1     | 2              | 3                                          | 4                               | 5                                     |
|----------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Size     | 11×8  | 12 × 9⅓<br>18/ | $13\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ $22/$ | $15 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ $26/$ | $16\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \text{ in.}$ |
| Per doz. | . 15/ | 18/            | 22/                                        | 26/                             | 36/                                   |

Felt, Grey (Natural Wool), as Fig. 2-

| 2000,    | 1203 (21000 |                                                            |                                      |                           |                                       |
|----------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Nos.     | 1           | 2                                                          | 3                                    | 4                         | 5                                     |
| Size     | 11 × 8      | $\begin{array}{c} 12\times 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 18/\end{array}$ | $13\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ | $16\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ | $16\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \text{ in.}$ |
| Per doz. | <b>1</b> 5/ | 18/                                                        | 22/                                  | 26/                       | 36/                                   |

Flannel, as Fig. 2, for chest and back, lined with Chamois leather-

| 1 0001010000 | m 1 -6. m, 101 .        | on one and a                               | THOU WITH OF | WILLOID TOUGHTOI                         |                                           |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Nos.         | 1                       | 2                                          | 3            | 4                                        | 5                                         |
| Size         | $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ | $11\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ $17/6$ | 13 × 11      | $14\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ 29/ | $16\frac{1}{4} \times 14$ in.             |
| Per doz.     | 13/                     | 17/6                                       | 22/          | 29/                                      | $16\frac{1}{4} \times 14 \text{ in.}$ 37/ |
|              | •                       |                                            | •            | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,    | •                                         |



# INDIA-RUBBER WATER BAGS.

For the Chest, Feet, or Stomach, Fig. 1-

| 10d.         |
|--------------|
| 10d.         |
| <b>11</b> d. |
| 1/1          |
| 1/1          |
| 1/2          |
| 1/7          |
| 2            |

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ABSOLUTELY PURE therefore BEST.

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1895.

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OIL.

# The Chemist & Druggist SUPPLEMENT. SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted Businesses for Disposal Premises to Let Auction Sales

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895

Partnerships Situations Vacant Situations Wanted

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eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object 1.—23 000.—LONDON, E. C.—Old-established first-class Pharmacy; returns nearly £3,000 yearly; net profit nearly £700 per annum; handsomely-fitted pharmacy; position good; very convenient premises; small goodwill; stock and fixtures at valuation; the full investigation of the business is invited by a bonà-fide purchaser.

2.—2750.—LONDON, N.E.—Middle-class Retail and Prescribing Business; very old established; returns, present rate, £750 yearly; yross profit nearly £400: nicely-fitted shop, single fronted; position good; very convenient house, with garden; about £35 will be accepted; serious illness cause of sale.

3.—21.300.—LONDON (South).—Old-established Wholesale Business:

illness cause of sale.

3.-£1,300.-LONDON (South).—Old-established Wholesale Business; very profitable, select trade; returns about £1,300 yearly; net profit 25 per cent; the business can be largely increased; very convenient premises, both for business and residential purposes; about £1,000 required.

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7. £400.—LONDON, S.W.—Prescribing and Retail Business; situate in a busy market thoroughfare: very old-established concern; the present rate of returns is between £350 and £400 yearly; good opening for an energetic man; wants nothing but attention to largely increase the returns; price required about £250.

8. £1,200.— GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Old-established Business; Retail, Dispensiog, and Agricultural; situate in the centre of market town; good Agricultural centre; convenient house, &c.; the investment requires about £200, for which full value is offered; full particulars on application.

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13.—KENT.—Branch Business for disposal; no opposition for 2 miles; growing neighbourhood; returns under management about £6 weekly; handsomely-fitted shop; good house; rent moderate; long lease; about £150 will be accepted; good opening for Dentistry.

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SHOPS to Let, on lease; one suitable for a Chemist; moderate rental; situated in the best part of High Street, Whitechapel. Apply, 68 Whitechapel Road.

### PARTNERSHIPS.

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MANAGING Partner wanted to take half share in established Business in shield recorded at the share in established business in shield recorded at the share in the ness in thickly-populated district near London; must have good all-round experience; well up in Dispensing, Prescribing; able to Extract Teeth and be used to active trade; about £700 required; satisfactory references must be produced. 21 12, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

### APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

IMMEDIATELY, a sharp, good-disposed, well-educated Youth as an Apprentice, where he would have musual advantages to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, together with a comfortable home; time for study and recreation allowed: moderate premium required. Apply, Curtis & Co., Dispensing, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Chemists, Apothecaries' Hall, Gloucester, Established over 100 years.

Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, LEICESTER.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.—Stocktaking is always dreaded by Ohemists, and witd a competent Valuer is not necessary.

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STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

£500 returns.—MON.—Pretty district; good fishing; plenty of scope; rent £26; price £400.

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£600 returns.—STAFFS.—Retail and Prescribing; good opening for Wholesale; valuation about £400.

£450 returns.-MANCHESTER SUBURB.-Net profit one-half;

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER ACENTS AND VALUERS,

30 **JEWRY** STREET, ALDGATE,

Established 1870. SPECIAL NOTICE TO VENDORS.

VENDORS are particularly requested to note that in placing their Businesses in our hands for disposal they are not required to sign an agreement, whereby they may become liable to pay two commissions. Our forms for particulars (which have always remained the same) and terms may be had on application.

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1. LANCASHIRE. — First-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,500; net profit £550; price £1,400 or valuation terms arranged.

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3. YORKSHIRE .- Retail Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,000; same hands 20 years; retiring; price £800 or offer.

4,—MANCHESTER (near).—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £700; net profit £250; price £350, or valuation.

5.-BIRKENHEAD.—Retail and Prescribing Business; exc position; returns £400; good house; shop well stocked; price £200.

**6.—DERBYSHIRE.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £700; net profit over £200; rent £37; good house; price £450.

7.—TORQUAY.—Small Retail, in excellent position; much neglected; under management; price £125, at valuation.

8.—SURREY.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £450; same hands 25 years; has done £800; price £150.

9.- NOTTING HILL, W.-Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £450; low rent; good house; only valuation required; about £300.

10.-LONDON, N.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns weekly; low rent; good house; every investigation allowed; price £110.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to Valuations, which are personally conducted by a member of the firm, in any part of the United Kingdom. Our terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

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Have enquiry, amongst others smaller, for a Business ranging from £1,000 to £1,500 returns, by immediate intending purchaser.

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required:—
Manchester, £400; Daltou-in-Finness, £380; Maidenhead, £75; Liverpool, £250, £200, £275; Cardigan, £500; Heywood, £550; Darwen, £450; Blackburn, £220; Hyde, £120; Burnley, £120; Wallsend, £350; Highbridge, £275; Leicester, £700; Scarborough £160; Derby, £125; Cleethorpes, £300; Redditch, £150; Torquay, £280; Kendal (exceptionally cheap), £100; Birmingham, £400 and £200; Market Drayton, £500; Newton Abbott, £300; Paddingtun, £200; Accington, £80; Kensungton, £80; Enfield, £425; Camden Town, £600; Manchester, £150; Essex, £100; Stockton-on-Tees, £200; Huddersfield, £800; and others confidential.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Telegraphic Address-"Tomtom."

(Successors to CROCKER & CO.),

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Offer the following sound Investments:—
HAMPSHIRE.—Good-class Family and Dispensing Business, in favourite health resort; returns £600; price £500; plenty of scope for

tact and energy.

LONDON (S.W. suburb).—Good-class Cash Retail and Dispensing; returns £2,000; price £1,650; net profit £600; vendor retiring from business, and will allow portion of the purchase-money to remain.

MIDDLESEX.—An old-established light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,400; price £1,200, or valuation can be arrauged.

YORKSHIRE.—Cash Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade, in busy market town, West Riding; returns £1,500; very profitable; price £1,100, or moderate goodwill and valuation.

HOME COUNTY (near London).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in first-class position for a pushing trade; returns £600; price £400; long lease at low rent.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Countay Retail Business: returns £1,200:

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Country Retail Business; returns £1,200; price £1,000; good position in the market-place.

LONDON (West-end).—Good-class Family and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £1,300; very profitable; price £1,200, or valuation terms

can be arranged.

LONDON (near Crystal Palace),—Family trade; returns approach £600; price £500; very handsome pharmacy and good residence.

PARTNERSHIP offered in an old-established Wholesale Business in London; about £5,000 required; full particulars on receipt of references. Apply, Judd & Manners. as above.

### VALUATIONS PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

### BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR Sale, an old-established Business in a first-class ready-mouey town near London, doing a large business with good profits; a really good going concern. Apply, D. K. Somers, 12 Greeu's End, Woolwich.

CODP-CLASS, profitable, ready money Business; very few patents: returns under management £12 weekly; suit qualified or unqualified man; healthy ueighbourhood, S.E.; will be sold a bargain. "Taraxacum," 42 Cannon Street, Loudon.

FOR immediate disposal, small Village Business, near Nottingham: capital required ahout £100; no reasonable offer refused; part could remain; rare opportunity for a beginner. 134/36, Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

FOLKESTONE.—A small Lock-up Pharmacy for Sale; reut £20; established over 8 years; owner not a Chemist; finds qualified Manager does not make it pay; wishes to sell Business for value of Stock and Fixtures only. All particulars from A., 97 Dover Road, Folkestone.

A GENUINE Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in high road, doing under management £300 per year; a good opening for Deutistry; good prices; low rent; business could be doubled by an energetic man. J. C., Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LD-ESTABLISHED Business, situated 56 Everton Road, Liverpool (corner shop), for immediate disposal, owing to illness of proprietor; valuable Prescribing and Dispensing trade; 15 years' experieuce; solid mallogany fittings, and largely stocked; a great sacrifice. Apply, 56 Everten Road, Liverpool.

SOUTH COAST.—Leading Town; light Retail and Dispensing Business for Sale; returns (under Assistant), £4; personal attention would soon increase; has done double; large well-fitted shop and good house; price £150, or valuation, Address, W., c/o Hemings & Oo., 40 Aldersgate Street, London.

A LL ready-money Retail and Prescribing Business in busy thoroughfare, large town, South; established 60 years; only changed hands once; reason for disposal owner has other engagements; grand opening for good Prescriber; price about £700; close to fashionable seasi'e resort. Letters only Noyce, Broughton, Hants.

YORKSHIRE.- Light Retail and Prescribing Cash Business; good position; no opposition for 3 miles; this double fronted Pharmacy is handsomely fitted, and stocked above average value for its size; good prices, except patents; returns £500, and increasing; good house, with old of ground; rent £26. "Chloroform," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannou Street, E.C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-Cont.

**EVENING** employment; Chemist, Surgeon, Stock. R., 11 Lupton Street, N.W.

OCUM-TENENS or brauch; qualified; good references. "Chemist," 32 Laurel Grove, Penge.

CCUM; disengaged until February 16th; terms low. "Minor," 99 Greenwood Road, Dalston.

**EXPERIENCED** Assistant requires situation; ontdoors. A. W., 26 St. Luke's Road, Clapham.

A SSISTANT; 23; good experience; disengaged; town or country. "Methane," 25 Southgate Chichester.

A SSIS FANT; Minor; outdoors; thoroughly experienced. Barrow's, 17 Montpelier Row, Brompton Road, S.W.

MANAGER; West-end experience; Minor (view succession), "Ohemist," 36 Pickering Place, Bayswater.

WANTED, situation as Dispenser and Bookkeeper to Surgeon; good references. Prince, 69 Ripon Street, Lincoln.

JUNIOR or Improver; 19; 3 years' experience; tall; good references. G. H., 271 High Street, Harborne, Birmingham.

MMEDIATELY, Locum-tencis or Manager; qualified; good Prescriber. "Chemist," 151 Great Dover Street, S.E.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; aged 39; good Prescriber, &c.; first-class references. A. H, 68 Dalbery Road, Brixton, S.W.

OUTDOORS Assistant; good Prescribor and Dispenser; varied experience; low salary; Extractor. "Alpha," Banbury Villa, Putney.

OCUM-TENENS or Temporary Assistant; N. or N.W. district. 30/40, Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS first Counterman in high-class Drug-store; aged 28; thoroughly competent; every reference since Apprenticeship. A. D., 29 Gateley Road, Brixton.

ANAGER (qualified), registered Dentist, good Prescriber, can undertake Dental Surgery; well up; good appearance. 113 Stoke Newington Road, N.

ANAGER; married; Extractor, Prescriber; 20 years' experience; qualified. "Energetic," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A SSISTANT: 12 years' practical experience; good Connterman, Prescriber, and Dispenser; London and provincial experience, J. H., 4 Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.

MANAGER of Branch or otherwise; qualified; married; 12 years
Manager of one of the first West-end Dispensing businesses. J. H.,
42 Priory Park Road, N.W.

MMEDIATE, as general permanent Assistant; good references; moderate salary; country preferred; abstainer; nnqualified. Collis, 39 Lena Gardens, West Kensington.

A S Manager or Senior Assistant; aged 26; qualified; 2 years in the West-end; highest references; outdoors preferred. Sanderson, 10 Brussels Road, New Wandsworth.

**22** • good experience in Dispensing; either Assistant or Dispenser to Surgeon; Edinburgh preferred. Apply, "Chemicus," c/o McKay, 105 Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh.

AS Junior; 20; 5 ft. 7 in.; 4½ vears' high-class Dispensing and Retail business; outdoors; excellent reference; Liverpool or Suburbs. Coates, c/o Pearson, Chemist, Waterloo, Liverpool.

TRUSTWORTHY man Assistant; 25: tall: abstainer; 10 years' experience; good references; moderate; Birmingham preferred, "Energy," 110 Park Road, Hockley, Birmingham.

A Dispenser.—Young lady seeks appointment in or near London; Apothecaries' Hall certificate: Hospital, Dispensary, or Wholesale Chemist preferret. Address, Miss Hollington, Burgess Farm, East Ham,

ASKEW, Chemist, 54 High Street, Sunderland, can recommend his late apprentice as Junior; 21: ontdoors; has a practical knowledge of the trade; abstainer; speaks German; disengaged end of

E. START, Chemist. Long Eaton, Nottingham, recommends a qualified Assistant as Manager, Dispenser, or First Counterman in a good-class business; good salary required, but perfect satisfaction guaranteed by whomsoever engaged; aged 24; height 5 ft. 10½ in.

BRANCH Manager; 28; good Prescriber and Extractor: excellent references; 6 years' successful Managership; would not object taking a pecuniary interest in busuness if desired, after a few months' trial; disengaged. "Energetie," Myrtle Villa, St. Viucent's Road, Olifton Vale, Bristol.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Young man, aged 25 years, seeks situation in Laboratory; well up in making B.P. preparations; good references. 30/20, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannou Street, E.C.

TRAVELUER; 24 years' experience Retail requirements; 18 years practical Mineral-water manufacturer; knows Berks, Bucks, Oxon, "Seltzer," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Caunon Street, E.C.

A DVERTISER, present Manager and opener of successful high-class Drug-stores, and with extensive West-end and General experience, desires re-engagement; aged 36. "Chemist," 24 Upton Avenue, Forest

A SSISTANT; varied Retail experience, with knowledge of Dentistry and Photography; aged 24; height 5 ft. 10 in.; married; unqualified; permanency. Leo Carmichael, Queen's Road, Clarendon Park,

MANUFACTURING.—Young, reliable man seeks engagement; well up Iodides, Bromides, &c.; could take charge of department, Address, "Iodum," Office of The Chemist and Divisions, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

WHOLESALE Drug or Druggists' Sundries.—Situation in office required by experienced Clerk; invoioing, ledgers, correspondence; disengaged; moderate salary. 18/95, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, EO.

AS Senior or Manager in good-class Dispensing and Agricultural business; good references and varied experience; aged 39; single; Minor qualification; diseogaged first week in February. "Guacol," care of Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Gloncester.

TRAVELLER with connection, taking North of England, Glasgow, and Ediburgh, is open to represent a good house (Drng, Sundries, &c.) on commission. Address, by letter, 140/24, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EXPERIENCED German Pharmacist, with best testimonials, seeks situation in large Apothecary's shop by 1st of April next, to improve his knowledge of the English language. Address, stating salary, W. W. F., 95, c o Haasenstein & Vogler, A. G. Hamburg.

To Mannfacturers and others,—Commission Agent, shortly going to United States, is open to represent one or two first-class Firms: all communications treated in strict confidence: good references. Write, S. E., Gould's Advertising Offices, 54 New Oxford Street, W.C.

COUNTER only.—Wanted, the management of a Branch or small Light Retail Business, with early view to purehase (security given for easy terms), by registered Chemist and Dentist; experienced, reliable, and steady; undeniable references. "Chemist," 5 Seymour Street St. John's, London, S.E.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

CENTLEMEN doing with first-class Chemists wanted, to sell a speciality in packet tea; exceptional terms. M. L., Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS at clearing-ont prices, owing to expiration of lease; 15 mahogany counters, 12 dispensing-screens, 6 desks and cases, 50 counter-cases, 10 wall-fittings with labelled drawers under, a large quantity of shop-rounds, all sizes, 50 carboys and speci-jars, &c., &c.; no reasonable offer refused. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

STUDENTS! Write to-day for a "Guide to Examination," gratis and post free, giving the best advice how to prepare. Knotty points in Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d.; Cæsar Simplified, 1s.; Metric System Simplified, 1s.; How to Write an Essay, 3d.; Equations Simplified, 1s.; Notes on Dispensing, 1s., post free, Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings.

CHEMIST'S 12-ft, range of 60 mahogany-fronted Drawers, fitted glass knobs, glass labels, own lettering, £7 5s.; Chemist's 6-ft. mahogany bont plate-glass Counter-case, display-shelves, mirror backs, velvet-lined trays, 97s. 6d.; 5-ft., 77s. 6d.; 2-ft mahogany upright Case, fitted plate-glass door, mirror back and mahogany desk at back, 47s. 6d.; bargains. Mills, Shopfitter, 2°3 City Road, London, E.C.

BOWLING & GOVIER have a lot of first-class Chemists Fittings to be sold, great bargains for cash.—Side of shop, 12 ft. long, dravers, shelves, and cornices, mahogany and plate-glass wall-cases, 8 ft. ong: dissensing-counters 5 ft and 6 ft long: serving-counters with glassease fronts. 10 ft. long: desks and cases, counter cases, sponge cases, and a large quantity of Chemists' drawers, shelves, and cornices of best make, to be sold cheap. Address, Gun Street, Brushfield Street, Bishopsgate, London.

CHEMIST'S shop-fittings, second-hand, great bargains; plate-glass fronted counter, solid mahogany, 12 ft. long, price 10t.; dispensing-screen, mahogany, with 3 glass doors, and tablet on top, 6 ft. long, price 0s.; bent plate-glass counter-case, 6 ft. long, 90s.; another, 5 ft. long, 85s.; songe-case, very hand-some, marble top, 3 ft. long, 5t. 10s.; 2 ft. 6 in. long, 5t. 5s.; desk and case, mirror back, 45s.; range of mahogany-fronted drawers, with glass labels and mirror fronted knobs, silvered-glass poiron-enpboard, with bold mahogany cornice, shelving, lockers, &c., a very hand-some fitting, price 20t.; also every requisite for fitting up. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

AS Junior; aged 20; highest references. "Chemist," 8 Liscard Road, Liscard, Cheshire.

QUALIFIED; aged 26; first-class experience. Bell, 21 Grange Monnt, Birkenhead.

JUNIOR; 23; unqualified; 6 years' experience; good references. S., 3 Lily Cottages, Ascot.

A SSISTANT; qualified; 6 years' experience; aged 22. Young, St. Bees, Comberland.

EVENING engagement; qualified; highest references "Chemist," 41 Trinity Square, S.E.

A SSISTANT or Dispenser; good-class; 25; disengaged. Slynn, Wroxeter, Warren Road, Rhyl.

CCUM-TENENS; aged 28; disengaged February 7. "Extractor," 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, S.E.

WHOLESALE or Export, Wet or Dry; experienced. Forbes, The Village, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.

OCUM or Manager by an M.P.S.; West-end experience. P.S., 50 Rylett Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

OCUM or Mauager; qualified; aged 37; abstainer. "Chemicus," 11 Hatherley Road, Walthamstow.

JUNIOR; 21: height 5 ft. 8 in.; 3½ years' good experience, London. Davies, 4 Merrick Square, Boro', S.E.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, wants engagement; aged 21½; 5 years' experieuce. H. S., Gordon Honse, Sleaford.

JUNIOR (21) in good-class Retail; 5 years' experience; good references. Eldred, 30 Oxford Road, Ealing, W.

A SSISTANT; uuqualified; 23; tall; good experience and reference; disengaged. Miller, Bauenthwaite, Keswick.

JUNIOR; London or Provincial town; 4 years' experience; salary £20. A., 65 Ravenswood Road, Balham.

JUNIOR; 20; height 5 ft. 9 in.; high-class experience Clifton and Hastings. Lewis, 2 Roohe Terrace, Portmadoc.

WHOLESALE.—Forwarding Clerk seeks engagement; highest references. "Salol," 13B Dnfferin Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE; Wet, Dry, Export, also Retail experience; abstainer; references. Henderson, Main Street, Keswick.

PART-TIME; Chemist or Surgeon; London; experieuced: good references. Jackson, 11 Brunswick Square, Camberwell.

A SSISTANT (27) seeks situation (London); Dispensing, Extraction, Photographic goods. "Dispenser," Greenodd, Ulverston.

ANAGER or Assistant, with view to early succession: Prescriber, Extractor; good references. P. 34 All Saints Street, Hull.

ANAGER; Dispenser, Prescriber; qualified; 35; tall. "Act Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A SSISTANT; qualified; 26; 5 years' reference; accustomed to good-class Agricultural business. W. Elmitt, 200 High Street, Lincoln.

PART-TIME situation, Loudon, sought by Junior; 21: tall; abstainer; 5 years' experience. Payne, 350 High Street, Chatham.

AS Branch Manager or Surgeou's Retail; good Prescriber; middle age; qualified; disengaged. "Dispenser," 37 St. James Street, Brighton.

MMEDIATELY.—Manager or Assistant; qualified, experienced; country preferred. "Chemicus," 4 Quadrant, Lime Street, Liverpool.

REASONABLE salary; qualified; Manager-Assistant; married; middle-aged; ontdoors; trustworthy. 36 Wrexhamfechan, Wrexham.

A SSISTANT; 23; at liberty; nsed to Retail and Dispensing business; good reference. "Phenol," Mr. Beard, Newtown, Frodsham,

ONDON.—Senior or Manager; 26; long high-class West-end experience. "Major," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Junior Assistant; 21: part-time preferred; 5 years' experience. 137/15, Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; Chemist's son; 19; height 5 ft. 9 in.; 4 years' experience. Apply, 107/3, Office of The Ohrmist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street. E.O.

A N elderly Chemist, qualified, wishes re-engagement as Manager or Assistant; moderate salary. A. Z., 3 Gordon Terrace, St. Margaret's,

EMPLOYMENT in any useful capacity: good handwriting and figures, willing and thoroughly trustworthy; aged 21. Apply to present employer, Mr. Lloyd, Chemist, Colwyn Bay.

A SSISTANT, qualified 12 years, 18 years' experience, aged 35, married, seeks responsible situation in Wholesale or Retail. 128/28, Office of The Chrust and Drugger, 42 Camon Street, E.C.

UNIOR; outdoors; 22; 7½ years' experience. M., 17 Bowmont Street,

AS Locum or Manager; qualified; married. Bush, 109 Stuart Street, Luton, Beds.

TEMPORARY Manager or Senior; qualified. "Loenm," 124 High Street, Tewkesbury.

WHOLESALE, Sundries, or Stores; 6 years' experience. Collyer, e/o Mr. Jago, Chertsey.

A SSISTANT; 6 years' experience; disengaged; excellent references. A., 16 Egerton Street, Chester.

JUNIOR, 21; 64 years' experience; London preferred. "Icthyol," 56 Cobden Street, Peterborongh.

A SSISTANT or Manager; qualified Extractor; good experience. Hubble, Highfield, Workington.

A SSISTANT; 7 years' experience; disengaged. Edwards, Saxon Villas, London Road, Peterborough.

ANAGER or ontdoor Assistant; energetic; qualified. "Platinum," 59 Hotham Place, Stoke, Devonport.

UNIOR Assistant or Dispenser; qualified; aged 22; references. "Statim," 37 Grosvenor Street, Crewe.

JUNIOR; 23; height 5 ft. 10 in.; 4 years' experience, country; abstainer; disengaged. "Eric," Spring Goring, Oxon.

PART-TIME; qualified Assistant desires engagement; references. Holmes, 3 Burlington Road, Bayswater, W.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; willing to give part time or in emergency. Davis, Chestnuts, Gordon Hill, Enfield.

OUTDOORS; town or country; photography; good references. "Delta," 13 Piermont Road, East Dulwich, S.E.

AS Manager; aged 24; excellent references; nnqualified; country preferred. F., Wellington House, New Eltham, Nent.

JUNIOR; 21; 5 ft. 11 in.; nearly 6 years' experience; disengaged February 24. "Assistant," 17 High Street, Baxton.

JUNIOR; 21; disengaged February 16; 5 years' experience; good references. Thomas, 49 Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.

ABORATORY; Wholesale experience; Pitl Coating, Distilling &c. E. A. Bulwer, 138 Angerona Terrace, Ashton-under-Lyne.

A SSISTANT; 27; 10 years' varied experience; in or near Londou preferred. "Lex," c/o Mr. Smith, 68 Uastle Street, Reading.

JUNIOR; 21; height 5 ft. 8 ins.; 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) years' experience; good references; Manchester preferred. Davies, Fieldsend, Chemist, Penistone.

DISPENSER: 23; 4 years' experience with doctor; permanency; in surgery, or Junior in shop. R. B, 11 Bellevne Road, Sunderland.

MANAGER or Senior; aged 29; qualified: long references. "Chemieus," c/o Mr. Gates, 54 Hatton Wall, Hatton Garden, E.C.

PART-TIME; disengaged every evening, or one, two, or three evenings a week; Stock or Counter. "Chemist," 82 Crowndale Road, N.W.

ESENCE maker requires an engagement; first-class formulas. "Concentrated," Office of The Ohemist and Dauggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

A Tonce, Junior; 21; Wholesale or Retail; Manchester or Liverpool; 6 years' Retail experience. "Phenazonum," Cresswell, Mansfield, Derbyshire.

A SSISTANT; 27; 5 ft. 10 in.; first-class Dispensing and Counter experience; good references; disengaged. "Spes," Old Manor House, Box, Wilts.

PART-TIME, or 2 evenings off weekly; competent Junior; 7 years' experience; good references; disengaged. Alford, 30 Bellefields Road, Brixton, S.W.

SENIOR or Manager; Minor; single; 32; country preferred; no Stores; disongaged. ab/cd, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; aged 31; first-class Store and Dispensing experience. 132/4, Office of The Ohemist and Droggist, 42 Cannon Street, E C.

SENIOR or Manager; high-class London and Provincial experience; disengaged; qualified; outdoors preferred. "Bromidia," 72 Princes Square, Bayswater.

A SSISTANT (23), whole or part-time; good-class Dispensing experience, London and provincial; disengaged. "Phenazone," 50 St. Mary's Road, Doneaster.

WHOLESALE Wet Counter, Town Traveller, or position of trust; Wholesale and Retail experience; highest references. 93/19. Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMPROVER (indoors); 2 years' experience in good class business; aged 18; height 5ft. 6in.; no salary first 3 months. Apply, 140/29, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; 25: Swiss qualification, Doctor of Pharmacy: speaks French and German; good appearance and address; salary noverate; one year's engagement. Grande Pharmacie Fines, Geneva.

### BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL-Cont.

ONDON, N.E.—Good-class Retail and Prescribing Business; splendid position in a main thoroughfare; returns £750, capable of doing treble; price £375, a bargain owner must sell on account of serious illness; same hands 20 years. 82/28, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LIGHT Retail and Prescribing Business; returning, nuder management over £7 weekly, exclusive of patents; rent £40; good house and garden; price £130; situated in a suburb of London, and no near opposition; opening for Dentistry. 21/1, Office of the THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR Disposal, an old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Busines; good opening for Dentistry; proprietor retiring; capable of great increase; situate in one of the leading thoroughfares of a thriving town in the county of Kent; returns over £400; rent £40a year; cash £200 or reasonable offer. K., c/o C. H. Rawlinson, 8 Milton Road, Gravesend.

£80 (terms).—London, E.-In the best part of a good business thoroughfare, an old established Prescribing, Drug, and Dental Business; capable of great extension: open to every inspection; suitable for a young energetic man: price includes furniture, household requisites, fixtures, stock, &c.; fairly long lease; rent £30. Dr. Parker, 142 Grove Road, Victoria Park, E.

SIX Miles out of Loudon.—A light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing business with large sale of proprietary articles; for sale through death; returns £1,300; low rent, long lease, good house, large garden; month's trial allowed genuine purchaser; price £800 or offer; stock and fixtures worth £700. Apply, 88,96, Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

POR immediate sale, a Ready-money Business, well situated in a large Provincial town about 30 miles from London; returns, under management, £14 a week, principal could easily double; first-class fixtures and splendid stock; every investigation allowed; satisfactory reasons for dispreal; rent. on lease, £65 per annum. Apply to "Industry," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

### SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond,

WANTED, Junior Assistant, accustomed to laboratory or stock work. Bates, Southampton.

WANTED, Junior Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing business; abstainer preferred. W. Venning, Hounslow, Middlesex.

WANTED, a gentleman with good connection, calling upon Druggists, to sell Orange Wine on commission. Apply, Durrant & Co., Railway Street, Hertford.

UNIOR Dispensing Assistant; qualified; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and previous experience, with references, to Brady & Martin, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, qualified Dispensor to take the head position in a Dispensary; salary £2 a week. Apply, stating age, references, &c., to G. M. Swinloe, Park Honse, New Swindon.

INVOICE Clerk immediately, having experience of Wholesale Drug trade with Surgeons. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, Mess-rs. Reyuolds & Branson, 13 Briggate, Leeds.

TORQUAY.—Dispenser, at once, indoors, for high-class business; must be a gentlemanly Assistant, and well recommended. Photo and particulars to Mr. Holloway, London Drug Stores, Torquay.

JUNIOR Assistant, indoors, for good-class Light Retail business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, references, and euclosing carte if possible, to M. Luxon, 14 Market Place, Faversham.

A N active Junior Assistant, for good country business; Extractor and abstainer preferred; also vacancy for an Apprentice, passed Prelim. Apply with carte and full particulars, to Shadford & Co., Spalding.

WANTED, a good all-round Junior, about 22; a neat and quick writer indispensable. Apply, stating height and salary required, enclosing photo, to Adams, Chemist, 21 Formosa Street, Paddington, W.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted to cover Scotland, North and part of South England, by a firm of Essence Manufacturers; salary and commission.

"Caramel," Office of The Chemist and Daugerst, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

POR West-end Cash business, experienced Assistant; thorough knowledge of Dispensing and Counter work necessary; short home; 3 Assistants kept. Apply, "Middlesex," c/o Messrs. Baiss Bros., 4 Jewry Street, E.C.

A SSISTANT, holding the Minor qualification, of good address, can hear of a situation in oue of the Colonies by acdressing 238/33, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C. Climate healthy; passage paid out.

WINTON'S DRUG CO. require an indoor Assistant, well up in Photography and the general rontine of store business; progressive salary and commission. Letter, enclosing photo, to 75 Westow Hill, Upper Netwood, S.E.

**JUNIOR** or Improver wanted, used to Mixed Country business. Send particulars of experience, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo (to be returned), Richardson, Chemist, Hadfield, Manchester.

WANTED, at once, an experienced Assistant for a good-class, brisk, ready-money business; one with experience of the modern trade preferred; outdoors. Apply, to save time with full particulars, Cornwell, Chemist, Hanley.

WANTED at once, qualified Jnnior Assistant, outdoors; one accustomed to Wholesale trade preferred. Apply, with photo (to be returned), stating age, references, and salary required, to Wm. Hay, Limited, Chemists, Hull.

A SSISTANT wanted for making up Perfumes, &c.; young man, baving some previous knowledge of business; hours 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., no Sunday work. Apply, E. J. R., c/o Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

CHINA.—Wanted, an Assistant, with first-class Dispensing and good all-round experience; aged from 21 to 26 years; 4 years' engagement; passage paid both ways. Address, 60/29, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIET, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER, to work Ireland, for a leading firm of Cork Manufacturers in England and Portugal; must be well educated man, a good Salesum, and of high character. "Rolhas," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, an Improver or Junior (indoors), where 3 or 4 are kept, for a good country business—a preference given to one accustomed to part Country Wholesale. Apply, with references and salary required, &e., to Corfe & Sou, Chemists, Maidstone.

COUNTRY Traveller wanted, to represent a first-class Manufacturing House, to call on Chemists, Medical Men, and Stores; usual expenses allowed, with salary and commission of from £150 to £200. Apply by letter, to X., 32 Herbert Road, Wimbledon.

WANTED, by end of February, a qualified Manager, accustomed to Mixed trade, Prescriber, and pushing salesman; must be steady and reliable, from 25 to 30. Address, with usual particulars, to "Euonymin," c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

PARIS.—Wanted, at once, English Assistant; must speak French fluently and be well up in French pharmacy; good salary to suitable man; board and lodge out; whole day free weekly; alternate night duty. Address, with usual references and photograph, G. Bascourret, Chemist, 37 Rue Galilée, Paris.

A SSISTANT wanted early in February, for Drug Department of a Mixed business, at Plympton; must be competent and reliable, good Prescriber and Dispeuser; gentlemanly and pushing Counterman; married or single; in or out. Apply, stating salary and every particular, to Chas. B. Shuker, Launceston.

MANAGER, with good credentials, wanted for old-established Business, near a City Bridge, being converted into Stores; remuneration 60s. weekly and bonns ou results; also Managers for other Branches, and one unqualified Assistant; each must invest £100 in Shares; also Surgeon, for Surgeon's Retail. "Secretary," 47 Blackfriars Road, S.E.

Retail and Prescribing business; hours 8.30 a.m. to 10 n.m., one hour each for dinner and tea; Sunday duty, 6 to 9 n.m. 2 Sundays out of 3. Apply with full particulars, age, height, experience, and salary required, enclosing carte, to Cartwright, 69 Leytonstone Road, Stratford, E.

WANTED, reliable Junior about 22; accustomed to a good-class Agricultural and Family Business; must be steady, industrious, quick at serving customers, and able to Dispense neatly and carefully; outdoors, but dinner and tea provided on business days. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo, to John Kemp & Co., Lincoln.

RANGOON.—Chemists' Assistant required, holding Minor qualification; age not to exceed 24 years; must have had good general experience; salary 150Rs. per month first year, 180Rs. per month second year, 210Rs. third year, 250Rs. fourth year; outdoors; 4 years' agreement; second-class passage paid out. Address, with full particulars, to W. B., c/o Street's, 30 Cornhill.

CHEMIST and Druggist wanted to Manage Drug Department in large Stores in West of Scotland; must have first-class experieuee in store trade, and preference will be given applicants having knowledge of photographic chemicals; good encouragement offered to competent man. Address, with references and full particulars, to 239/29, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

MPF OVER; ontdoors. Particulars, Knight, Peterborough.

 $\boldsymbol{A}^{S}$  D's; enser and Bookkeeper, or Junior. Dutton, 67 Churchfield Road, Acton.

WET Counter, or Laboratory Man; 36. W. B., 41 Borough Boad, Southwark.

JUNIOR: 22; 7½ years' experience; uuqualifiel. "Pax," 8 Regent Road, Hanley.

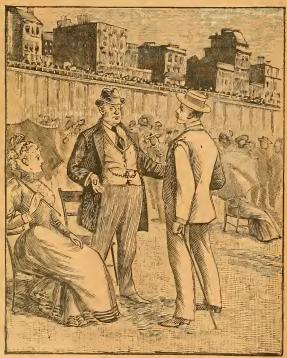
QUALIFIED; age 25; can extract teeth. Sidney Stone, 8 Square, Chesham, Bucks.

### CANNON STREET ON A FRIDAY MORNING.



PILLMAN: Do you know of anything that would suit me, Spatula? SPATULA: Suit you? Why, you need never seek long. There are always plenty of first-rate situations advertised in the C- & D- Supplement, which they give to anybody who asks for it.

### BRICHTON ON A WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.



Brown: Well, I am surprised! You seem to take things easy, Jones. I thought you could never leave your business.

JONES: Ah, but I can now. I got a good assistant through advertising in the  $\mathcal{C}$ . &  $\mathcal{D}$ . Supplement, so Mrs. J. and I often take a little run out together now.

### THE ROYAL PHARMACY ON A MONDAY EVENING.



MAGGHTER: You seem to have dropped into a comfortable crib, Pestell. How did you come to hear of it?

PESPELL: Why, from the C. & D. Supplement, of course. How else do you think?

### DAISY & COTTAGE ON A SATURDAY EVENING.



THOMPSON: This is better than slaving away in the old shop on a Saturday night, isn't it, Johnson?